

varieties (or subspecies). At any rate the difference between them does not seem to me greater than that which separates the var. *bocagii* from the typical form of *L. muralis*. According to the evidence furnished by the specimens at my disposal, the typical form occurs in the Crimea, in Roumania, Hungary, Bulgaria, and Turkey in Europe, the var. *ionica* in Morea and the Ionian Islands.

As pointed out by Lehrs, his *L. ionica* constitutes a very interesting link between the true *L. taurica* and those forms of *L. muralis* (vars. *campestris* and *littoralis*) which, contrary to the opinion of L. von Mähely, I regard as the most primitive in structure as well as in markings*.

EXPLANATION OF PLATE XXX.

Lacerta taurica var. *ionica*.

Male (lower figure) and female (upper figure) from Corfu.

3. On Neotropical *Lycnidae*, with Descriptions of New Species. By HAMILTON H. DRUCE, F.Z.S., F.E.S.

[Received May 22, 1907.]

(Plates XXXI.-XXXVI.†)

The genus "*Thecla*" as used in the present paper contains most of the species placed in it by Westwood and by Hewitson, and includes nearly all the Neotropical *Lycnidae*. It is used in the same sense as by Messrs. Godman & Salvin in the 'Biologia Centrali-Americana,' and the species are referred to as nearly as possible as in that work.

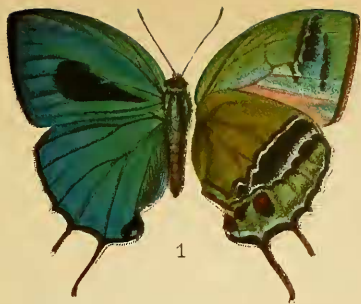
Many genera have been proposed by Hübner, by Scudder, and lately by Mr. W. J. Kaye for various forms—some on account of the "scent-glands" or "brands" which are found in the male sex of many species, some apparently on the shape of the wings, some on slight differences in the position of the nervules. But the fact remains that the venation of the wings is very much the same in all the various species.

Some are tailless; others have one, two, or three tails to the hind wing; and, as pointed out by Messrs. Godman & Salvin in 'Biologia Centrali-Americana,' in some species the brands on the fore wing appear to influence the direction of the veins, in others they do not. The terminal joints of the palpi in some species are longer than in others, and the robust or slim appearance of some is very apparent.

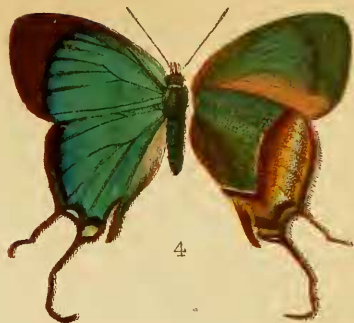
From a very careful examination of a considerable material, Messrs. Godman & Salvin in Biol. Centr.-Amer. did not consider generic division advisable (except in one case, i. e. *Theclopsis*, in which the tarsal joints of the front legs of the male have not

* See my remarks in Ann. & Mag. N. H. ser. 7, vol. xx. p. 39.

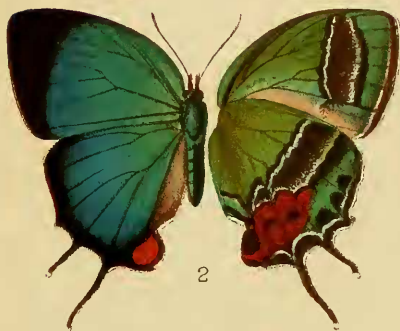
† For explanation of the Plates, see pp. 631-632.



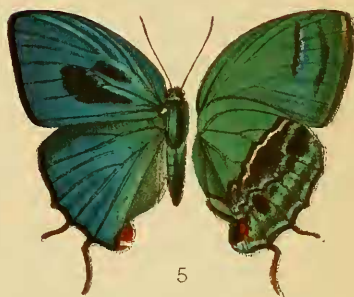
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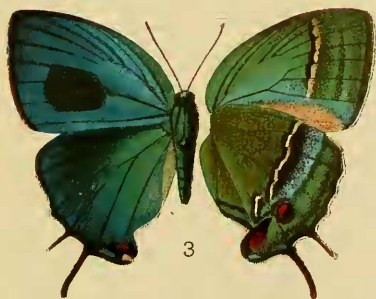
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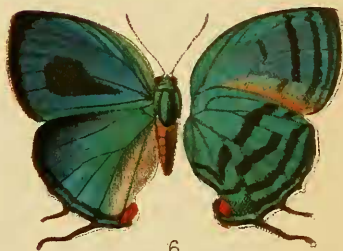
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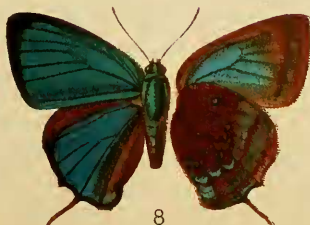
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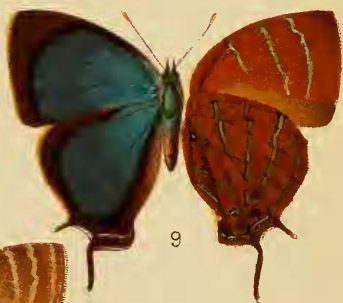
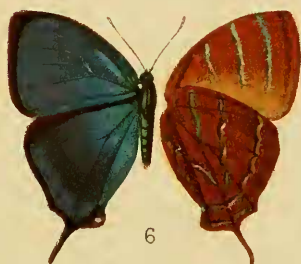
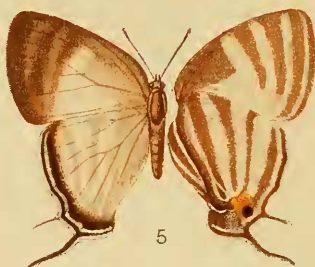
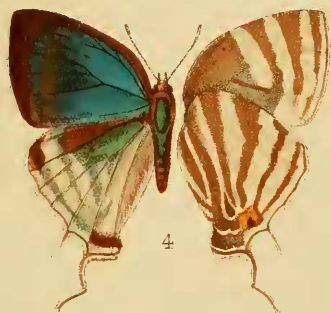
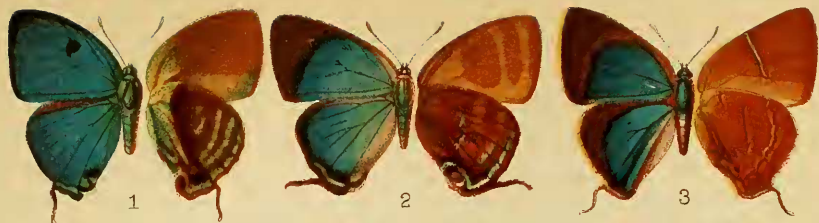
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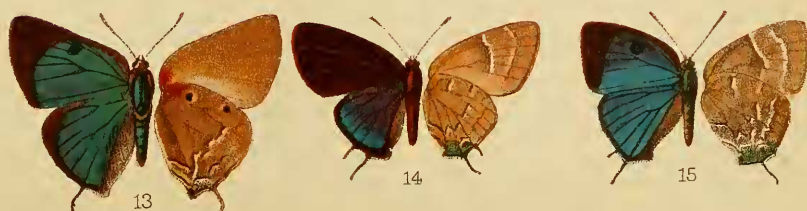
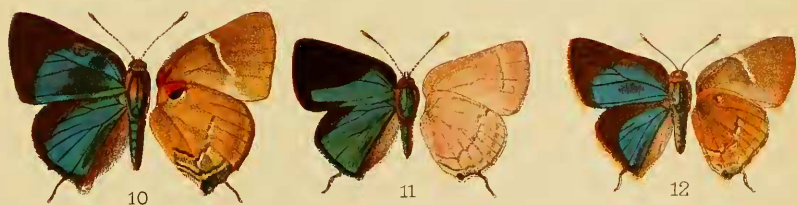
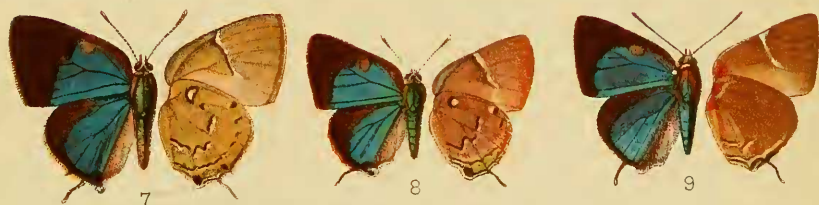
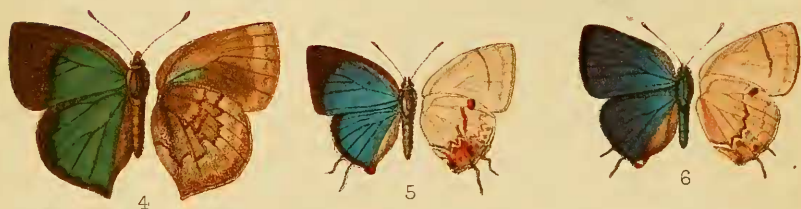
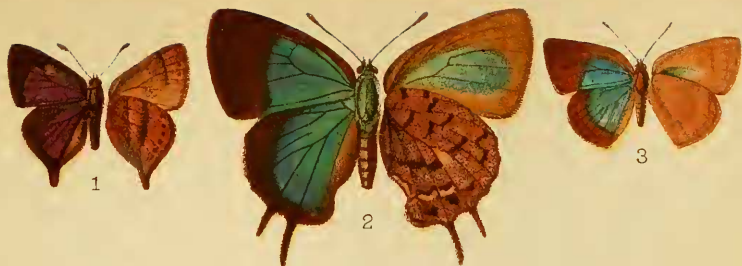


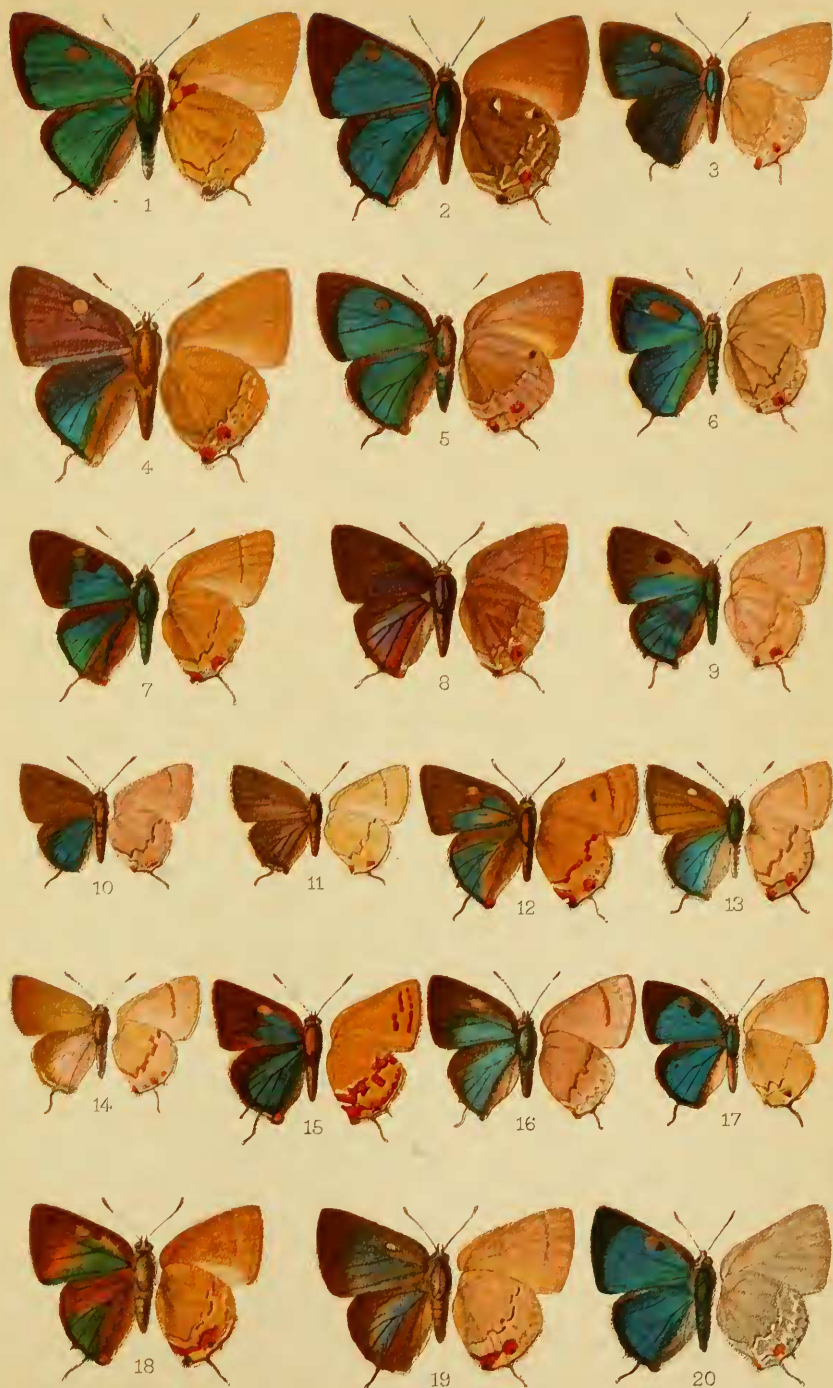
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E. C. Knight ad nat. del.

West, Newman chromo.







E. C. Knight ad nat. del.

West, Newman chromo



E.C.Knight ad nat.del.

West, Newman chromo.

NEOTROPICAL LYCÆNIDÆ.



E.C. Knight ad nat del.

West, Newman chromo.

NEOTROPICAL LYCÆNIDÆ.

become fused and support the claws as found in the female), but at the same time they divided the genus into a number of sections. Many of these sections can be denoted by authors' existing names if thought fit by entomologists. Various views regarding the importance or otherwise of the brands continue to be put forward; and Dr. Hy. Skinner, Ent. News, April 1907, p. 131, in a paper intending to prove that the N. American *T. irus* and *T. henrici* are one species, states that "the male is often with or without the brand, which has no generic or specific value."

Before any satisfactory division into genera can be undertaken, it will be necessary to dissect and examine a large amount of material which at present is not available, many of the types being unique and large numbers of the species being represented in collections by but two or three examples.

In the present paper I have been able to clear up many points of synonymy, and have described and figured a large number of new forms. It will be noticed that some few of Hewitson's species are placed as synonyms of species previously described by him, and this can be accounted for by the fact that the types were from other collections and were returned to their owners, and that the insects seen by him later were not recognised as being already described.

I have examined a large number of the types, many of which are contained in the British Museum, and Mr. Godman has placed the whole of his collection in my hands for examination. This fine collection has been of the greatest help, in fact quite essential, containing as it does many of Hewitson's types, then in Bates's possession, in addition to the unrivalled series from Central America.

Mr. Grose Smith, who now has some of Hewitson's types described from the Saunders collection, has kindly allowed me to borrow the specimens for comparison.

Mr. Dukinfield Jones, who collected at Castro, Brazil, and some of whose captures were described by Mr. W. Schaus, has also kindly permitted me to examine these and has lent me others for description.

It is a fact worth noting that out of the large number of species described by Hewitson, only some 35 (nearly all the types of which are in the British Museum) are not represented in the various private collections I have examined.

The following species are included in the genus "*Thecla*" by Mr. Kirby in his Catalogue, but their identity is obscure. The numbers refer to his list:—

- 84 a. *Hesperia chiton* Fab. Described as with three tails. Donovan's figure shows it with two and a lobe. In my opinion without doubt = *T. phaleros* L., ♀, highly coloured. Dr. Butler, in his 'Catalogue of Fabrician Lepidoptera,' p. 198, thinks not. The type appears to be lost.

112. *Hesperia dindus* Fab. Type lost.
 163. *Hesperia agrippa* Fab. There are two specimens in the British Museum identified by Dr. Butler from Jones's drawings. They are labelled "Honduras." They are not referred to in the 'Biologia Centrali-Americana' under that or any other name.
 299. *Papilio ixion* Fab. In the British Museum there are two specimens so identified by Dr. Butler, but I know not on what authority. They are doubtfully distinct from *Thecla m-album* Bd.
 300. *Papilio anacreon* Fab. Type lost.
 308. *Hesperia romulus* Fab. Type lost. Donovan's figure is bad and might refer to almost any species with a green under side.
 392. *Papilio thamyras* Linn.
 469. *Papilio nigroflavus* Goeze.

The following species figured by Cramer and Stoll are unknown to me, and do not exist in any of the collections which I have examined. They are mostly from Surinam and probably came from the interior of the country, viz. :—

<i>ethemon</i> Cr.	<i>lycabas</i> Cr.
<i>arogeus</i> Cr.	<i>ematheon</i> Cr.
<i>ismarus</i> Cr.	<i>phalanthus</i> Cr.
<i>bitias</i> Cr.	<i>cethegus</i> Stoll.

The following species described by Godart I am unable to make out with certainty, and unless the types can be found, I fear they will never be satisfactorily identified. They were described by Godart in the genus *Polyommatus*, viz. :—

<i>sinnis</i> .	<i>strophius</i> .
<i>bazochii</i> .	<i>ergeus</i> .
<i>nebis</i> .	<i>megarus</i> .
<i>gabelus</i> .	

T. bazochii has been identified as = *T. thius* Hübn., but the description is much too vague to allow of any certainty on this point.

The following species are known to me only from the descriptions and figures, and are not contained in any of the collections which I have examined. They are noted here in chronological order :—

- T. dion* Schaller, Naturf. xxiii. p. 49, t. 1. ff. 9, 10. Figures too bad for identification.
T. umbratus Hübn. (possibly allied to *T. parthenia* Hew. which, as figured in B. C.-A., has a much shorter tail than Hewitson's figure). Locality given by Westwood and Hewitson in Gen. Diur. Lep. p. 485, is "Yucatan." Not mentioned by Messrs. Godman & Salvin in B. C.-A.

<i>T. guacanagari</i> Walleng.	Puna Is., Ecuador.	Type
	Mus. Holm.	
<i>T. mœsites</i> Herr.-Schäff.	Cuba.	
<i>T. acaste</i> Prittw.	Brazil.	
<i>T. hirsuta</i> „	„	
<i>T. imma</i> „	„	
<i>T. megamede</i> Prittw.	„	
<i>T. antinous</i> Feld.	Bogota.	
<i>T. nana</i> „	„	
<i>T. dinus</i> Hew.	} Described from types in Boisduval's Collection.	
<i>T. arola</i> „		
<i>T. gauna</i> Boisd.	Costa Rica. Not referred to in Biol. Centr.-Amer.	
<i>T. thargelia</i> Burm.	Argentina.	
<i>T. navidion</i> „	„	
<i>T. phrynisca</i> „	„	
<i>T. peralta</i> Mösch.	Surinam.	
<i>T. heloisa</i> „	„	
<i>T. lorea</i> „	„	
<i>T. fessa</i> „	„	
<i>T. bianca</i> „	„	
<i>T. aprica</i> „	„	
<i>T. devia</i> „	„	
<i>T. thenca</i> „	„	
<i>T. promissa</i> „	„	
<i>T. tirrhea</i> „	Jamaica.	
<i>T. vulnerata</i> Staud.	„	
<i>T. adela</i> „	Amazon.	
<i>T. (Micandra) sapho</i> Staud.	Colombia.	
<i>T. alihoba</i> Staud.	Allied to <i>T. aholiba</i> Hew. (<i>aritides</i> Schaus), but appears distinct.	
<i>T. oribata</i> Weymer.	Bolivia.	Described as allied to
	<i>T. oxidia</i> Hew. and <i>T. arria</i> Hew.	
<i>T. faga</i> Dognin.	Ecuador.	
<i>T. joya</i> „	„	
<i>T. amatista</i> „	„	
<i>T. wernickei</i> Rober.	Brazil.	
<i>T. sadiei</i> Weeks.	Bolivia.	
<i>T. harrietta</i> „	„	
<i>T. francis</i> „	„	
<i>T. dickiei</i> „	„	

Of the species described by Lucas in Sagra's 'History of Cuba' (1857), *T. celida* is contained in the Hewitson Collection, but *T. aon*, *T. tollus*, *T. paseo*, and *T. marius* I have not seen.

Of the species described by Mr. W. Schaus in the 'Proceedings' of the United States National Museum, vol. xxiv. (1902), and in which Museum the types are placed, examples of the

following have been given by the author to the British Museum, viz. :—

<i>T. taminella</i> Schaus.	<i>T. foyi</i> Schaus.
<i>T. rana</i> „	<i>T. tigonía</i> „
(= <i>T. argona</i> Hew.).	<i>T. guzanta</i> „
<i>T. binangula</i> Schaus.	<i>T. polama</i> „ ♀.
<i>T. bolima</i> „	

The specimens of *T. binangula* and *T. bolima* appear to be the two sexes of one species and are both labelled Castro, Parana. The type of *T. binangula* is described from Peru, so possibly there is some error here.

Examples of the following species are contained in Mr. Dukinfield Jones's Collection and were determined by Mr. Schaus, viz. :—

<i>T. xorema</i> Schaus.	
<i>T. muattina</i> „	
<i>T. farmina</i> „	(= <i>dicca</i> Hew.).
<i>T. chilica</i> „	

Of the remaining species I am unable to make out with certainty the following :—

<i>T. giapor</i> Schaus.	<i>T. conoveria</i> Schaus.
<i>T. carla</i> „	<i>T. curtira</i> „
<i>T. nugar</i> „	<i>T. tella</i> „
<i>T. atrana</i> „	<i>T. chaluma</i> „
<i>T. talama</i> „	<i>T. echinita</i> „
<i>T. normahal</i> „	<i>T. gadala</i> „
<i>T. malta</i> „	<i>T. illex</i> „
<i>T. vomiba</i> „	<i>T. hostis</i> „
<i>T. vieca</i> „	<i>T. fostera</i> „
<i>T. rickmani</i> „	<i>T. lanckena</i> „
<i>T. zerkvitzzi</i> „	<i>T. humber</i> „
<i>T. epopeodes</i> „	

Amongst the collections before me are specimens which appear from the descriptions to be referable to several of the above-named species, notably *T. nugar*, *T. gadala*, and *T. hostis*. These I have refrained from describing, but it is quite possible that when they are compared with the types they will prove to be distinct, and I hope on some future occasion to be able to examine these types.

THECLA.

THECLA SPLENDOR, sp. n. (Plate XXXI. fig. 4.)

Female. Allied to *T. tuneta* Hew.*, which it closely resembles on the upper side. On the under side it differs in possessing a curved, black, ultramedian band on the fore wing, inwardly edged with whitish, and in the median band on the hind wing

* *T. tuneta* Hew. Ill. D. Lep. p. 71, pl. 28. figs. 14, 15.

being broader, placed further from the base, more concave, and more sharply angled to the anal margin. There is also a submarginal indistinct dark shade which is not present in *T. tuneta* Hew.

Expanse $1\frac{9}{10}$ inch.

Hab. Colombia.

Type, Mus. Oxford, No. ¹⁹⁰¹₁₁₉₈. Collected 1848-1857 by H.M. Vice-Consul Edward W. Mark, and presented to the Museum in 1901 by Mr. F. W. Mark.

The type, which is the only specimen I have seen, is not in very good condition, having lost its antennæ and abdomen; but enough remains to show that it is a very distinct species, and I believe unnamed.

THECLA GABRIELA.

Papilio gabriela Cr. Pap. Exot. i. pl. 6. figs. C, D (1775) (nec Godart).

Mr. Godman's collection contains examples of this species from Ega. It is entirely without the patch of differently formed scales on the upper side of the fore wing, and is so figured by Cramer. It was so identified by Bates, and I believe quite correctly. Godart described it as having a large silky spot, and was followed by Hewitson in his determination.

THECLA SUMPTUOSA, sp. n. (Plate XXXI. fig. 3.)

Polyom. gabriela Godt. Enc. Méth. ix. p. 622, no. 18 (1823).

Thecla gabriela Hew. Ill. D. Lep. p. 72, pl. 27. fig. 7 (1865).

Male. Allied to *T. gabriela* Cr., but differs in possessing a large silky patch of differently placed scales on the fore wing, situated on the disc of the wing and extending below the median nervule but not into the cell. On the under side of the hind wing the dark band is outwardly bordered by a single white band varying in width, whilst in *T. gabriela* Cr. there are two distinct white bands.

Expanse $2\frac{1}{5}$ inches.

Hab. Espiritu Santo, Brazil (*Mus. Druce*); S. Paulo, Amazons (*Mus. Godman*), from Bates's Collection.

Type, Mus. Druce.

The specimen in the British Museum which was figured by Hewitson as *T. gabriela* Cramer is a representative of this species.

THECLA CANDIDUS, sp. n. (Plate XXXI. figs. 1 ♂, 2 ♀.)

Male. Allied to the preceding, *T. sumptuosa*, but differs in the silky patch being produced along the lower wall of the cell almost to the base. On the under side the black markings are clear and distinct, and there is a good deal more black towards the apex of fore wing.

Female. On the upper side the apex of the fore wing is broadly

black, and there is a large oval spot at the anal angle of the hind wing. On the under side the anal angle of the hind wing is very heavily marked with bright red, in the centre of which are two blackish spots.

Expanse, ♂ $2\frac{1}{10}$, ♀ $3\frac{3}{10}$ inches.

Hab. Rio Minero, Muzo, Colombia, 2500 feet (*Wheeler*).

Types, Mus. Godman.

The differently shaped silky patch on the fore wing of the male serves to distinguish this insect from its allies.

THECLA ORNATRIX, sp. n. (Plate XXXI. fig. 5 ♂.)

Male. Allied to the preceding, *T. candidus*, rather less brilliant and with the silky discal patch arranged much as in that species, but with the addition of a large, elongate, separate patch occupying the outer half of the cell. On the under side of the hind wing the black band is divided by a sinuous whitish band from the costa.

Female. On the upper surface the wings are dull brown, with the discal areas suffused with dull blue, and on the under surface the basal areas only are green.

Expanse $2\frac{1}{10}$ inches.

Hab. Rio Demerara, British Guiana.

Types, Mus. Druce.

Also allied to *T. sponsa* Mösch. Verh. zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, xxvi. p. 298, pl. 3. fig. 2, but has many points of distinction.

THECLA FLORALIA, sp. n. (Plate XXXI. fig. 6.)

Male. Allied to *T. tagyra* Hew.* with the silky patch on the fore wing not extending over the upper half of the cell of the fore wing as in that species, but is distinctly bordered by its walls and running along the median nervure halfway to its base.

Expanse $1\frac{9}{10}$ inch.

Hab. Maranham (*Belt*).

Type, Mus. Godman.

Differs only from *T. tagyra* in the position and extent of the silky patch. Staudinger has figured this insect as *T. tagyra* in his Exot. Schmett. (1888).

THECLA DORCAS, sp. n.

Male. Allied to *T. damo* Druce, and, like that insect, with a linear black margin only, but with the apical and outer marginal areas much darker and richer blue.

Female. Differs from that sex of *T. damo* in having narrower brown margins to both wings on the upper side.

Expanse as *T. damo*.

Hab. Vina, N.W. Peru, 5500 feet (*O. T. Baron*).

Types, Mus. Godman.

This insect, which by some entomologists would be doubtless considered as a subspecies of *T. marsyas* Linn., differs from

* *Thecla tagyra* Hew. Ill. D. Lep. p. 73, pl. 28. figs. 20, 21.

T. damo in the same way as *T. cybele* G. & S.* differs from typical *T. marsyas*.

THECLA TROCHUS, sp. n. (Plate XXXI. fig. 7.)

Male. Allied to *T. eronos* mihi †. Upper side brilliant shining green, with the apex and outer margin of fore wing black. Under side: ground-colour paler than in *T. eronos*, with the metallic greenish-blue suffusion confined more to the lower discal areas in the fore wing; the ultramedian line much shorter on the fore wing, and with a distinct dark red, black-pupilled, submarginal lunule between the lower median nervules on the hind wing.

Expanse $1\frac{3}{10}$ inch.

Hab. Rio Minero, Muzo, Colombia, 2500 feet (*Wheeler*).

Type, Mus. Godman.

Both *T. eronos* and *T. trochus* belong to a group which has not been found in Central America, but in appearance are much like *T. heraclides* Godman & Salvin, but have however no tails and no trace of a brand. I have figured the type of *T. eronos* on Pl. XXXI. fig. 9.

THECLA VIRESCO, sp. n.

Male. Allied to *T. lisus* Stoll ‡, and, like that species, has no brand, but the upper side is a dark brilliant green and the borders are wider and less distinctly abrupt. On the under side the markings are much the same, but the whole of the fore wing is suffused with brilliant opalescent green excepting towards the apex, and the ultramedian line is almost obsolete. The under side of the abdomen is pale straw-colour.

Expanse $1\frac{3}{10}$ – $1\frac{3}{5}$ inch.

Hab. Maranhão.

Type, Mus. Godman.

I have compared this and the following species to *T. lisus*, but, although the markings are much the same, they present a more robust appearance.

THECLA PROTEINOS, sp. n. (Plate XXXI. fig. 8.)

Male. Allied to *T. viresco* mihi, but upper side brilliant shining indigo-blue and fore wing below opalescent blue in place of green.

Expanse $1\frac{4}{5}$ inch.

Hab. Quonga, British Guiana (*H. Whitely*).

Type, Mus. Godman.

THECLA CRINES, sp. n. (Plate XXXII. figs. 1 ♂, 2 ♀.)

Male. Upper side: shining purple-blue, colour of *T. paphlagon* Feld. Fore wing: apex and cilia narrowly black, a square brown band occupying the further end of the cell. Hind wing: the

* *Thecla cybele* G. & S., P. Z. S. 1896, p. 516.

† *Thecla eronos* H. H. Druce, Ent. Mo. Mag. 1890, p. 151.

‡ *Papilio lisus* Stoll, Supp. Cr. pl. 38. figs. 2, 2 b (1790).

costal margin narrowly dark brown. The anal angle to the base of the tail is rather broadly black, with a distinct bright green anteciliary line and a green crescent-shaped spot on the inner portion of the lobe. The under side is brownish black, darkest on the hind wing and towards the centre of the fore wing; the basal areas of both wings are broadly shining emerald-green, and there are four narrow shining green ultramedian lines on the hind wing, the anteciliary line being the most prominent.

Female. Upper side dull shining slaty blue, with apex and outer margins brownish black; hind wing with the green anal markings as in male. Under side paler than in male, with the green lines of the hind wing (excepting the anteciliary line which is prominent as is also the green above the black lobe) almost obsolete; the basal areas of both wings are entirely without the green.

Expanse, ♂ $1\frac{1}{5}$ – $1\frac{2}{3}$ inch, ♀ $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch.

Hab. Colombia, Rio Minero, Muzo, 2500 feet (*Wheeler*); Bogota (*Mus. Druce & B.M. ex coll. Crowley*).

Types, Mus. Godman.

Perhaps nearest to *T. hemon* Cr.*, but not very nearly allied. The brand is smaller and more prominent.

THECLA NUMEN, sp. n. (Plate XXXII, figs. 4 ♂, 5 ♀.)

Male. Upper side: fore wing and basal half of hind wing opalescent greenish blue, deepest towards base. Fore wing with the costa narrowly and the apex and outer margins more broadly black. Hind wing with a dark mark at the apex and a dark mark between the nervules near the anal angle, with its outer half white and the dark stripes of the under side showing through distinctly. Under side with prominent white and brown stripes arranged as in *T. phydela* Hew.†, but more prominent and without the short white band which commences on the costa near the base on the hind wing; the yellow area at the anal angle is less, being confined between the lower median nervules. Cilia of both wings pure white on both surfaces. A linear dark brown glandular patch on base of lower median nervule of fore wing occupying about half its length from its origin to outer margin.

Female. Upper side pure white, with the costa, apex, and outer margins broadly brownish black, as is also the outer margin of hind wing which, however, encloses a distinct white line just within the black anteciliary line. Under side as in male, but inner margin of fore wing more broadly white on the disc. Cilia of both wings brownish on both surfaces, but whitish towards anal angle of hind wing.

Expanse, ♂ $1\frac{9}{10}$, ♀ $1\frac{4}{5}$ inch.

Hab. Roraima, British Guiana (*H. Whitely*).

Types, Mus. Godman.

The type specimens are the only ones I have seen of this

* *Papilio hemon* Cr. Pap. Exot. i. pl. 20. figs. D, E (1775).

† *Thecla phydela* Hew. Ill. D. Lep. p. 84, pl. 33. figs. 54–56.

beautiful species. They are in fine condition. It is a much larger insect than *T. phydela*, and in colour it resembles *T. gibberosa* Hew.

THECLA AMPLITUDO, sp. n. (Plate XXXII. fig. 6.)

Male. Differs only from *T. ægides* Feld. in the black borders being about half as wide and in the blue being of a decided violaceous hue.

Expanse $1\frac{1}{5}$ inch.

Hab. St. Jago, Ecuador (*Buckley*).

Type, Mus. Godman.

There are three males in Mr. Godman's collection. It doubtless takes the place of the Colombian *T. ægides* in Ecuador.

THECLA BARBA, sp. n. (Plate XXXII. fig. 3.)

Male. Upper side: uniform brilliant shining blue, with the costa, apex, and outer margins black. Under side rich chestnut-brown, shading to pale greyish along the inner margin of fore wing. A distinct inwardly-black-bordered white line crosses the fore wing obliquely about the middle from the costa to the lower median nervule. There is a similar line on the hind wing much angled below the centre and then running to the anal margin; beyond this is a submarginal line composed of whitish lunules outwardly bordered with black. At the anal angle there is a small black spot above which are dusted grey scales. Cilia reddish brown on both surfaces, whitish at anal angle where they appear to be tipped with black.

Expanse $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch.

Hab. Rio Minero, Muzo, Colombia, 2500 feet (*Wheeler*).

Type, Mus. Godman.

Perhaps allied to *T. cyda* G. & S.*, but is quite different below. It is without a brand.

THECLA PAUPERA.

Pseudolycaena paupera Felder, Reise Nov., Lep. ii. pl. 31. fig. 15, ♀.

Hab. Bogota, Colombia (*Felder & B.M.*).

The British Museum Collection contains a pair (♂ ♀) of this rare species, which are the only examples I have seen.

The upper side of the male is a uniform dark shining green, with narrow black margins and without any dark patch of scales or brand on the fore wing. On the under side the dark bands are rather narrower and less distinct than in the female, which is described and well figured by Felder.

THECLA HARRIETTA.

Thecla harrietta Weeks jun., 'Canadian Entomologist,' xxxiii. no. 11 (1901); Ill. Diur. Lep. p. 45, pl. 11. fig. 2 (1905).

Hab. Bolivia (*Weeks*).

* *Thecla cyda* G. & S., B. C.-A., Lep. Rhop. vol. ii. p. 28, pl. 53. figs. 15, 16 (1887).
PROC. ZOOL. SOC.—1907, No. XXXIX.

This insect appears to be very closely allied to *T. paupera* Feld., and the markings of the under side seem to be much the same, but on the upper side the wings are described as dark lustrous blue with the basal area of the fore wing dusted with greenish blue.

It is known to me only by Mr. Weeks's description and figures.

THECLA COMÆ, sp. n. (Plate XXXII. figs. 8 ♂, 9 ♀.)

Male. Allied to *T. ion mihii**, from which it differs on the upper side by having somewhat wider dark outer marginal borders, and on the under side in the fore wing being entirely without the large opalescent blue patch on the discs. The hind wing differs from that of *T. ion* in the third transverse pale blue line (counting from the base) being without the thick blue dusting on its outer border.

Female. Much the same as male above, but black margins are broader and on the under side the ground-colour is paler and redder.

Expanse $1\frac{9}{10}$ inch.

Hab. Rio Minero, Muzo, Colombia, 2500 feet (*Wheeler*).

Types ♂ ♀, Mus. Godman.

There is also a male in the Hewitson cabinet (where it is placed with *T. ægides* Feld.), but without locality.

Careful examination reveals a large elongate oval patch of differently placed scales, situated over the outer half of the cell and beyond, on the fore wing of the male of both this species and of *T. ion*. *T. ægides* is entirely without this patch. I have figured the type of *T. ion* on Pl. XXXII. fig. 7.

THECLA PLATYPTERA.

Pseudolycaena platyptera Felder, Reise Nov., Lep. ii. p. 246, pl. 28. figs. 6, 7 (1865).

Micandra platyptera Staud. Exot. Schmett. p. 288, pl. 97.

Recorded by Felder from Venezuela and Bogota. The type from Venezuela is now in Mr. Godman's collection and was formerly in the Kaden Collection. As figured by Staudinger in his Exot. Schmett. (from Peru), it is smaller, and the lines on the hind wing below are somewhat different and no dusting of white scales is shown. Schatz has made it the type of his genus *Micandra*. A close examination of the tarsus of the fore leg shows that the fusion of the joints is very complete and that there is an entire absence of claws, whilst the lower surface supports a double row of large spines set close together. The female is unknown. *M. (?) sapho* Staud. id. p. 289, pl. 97, stated on the plate to be a male and in the letterpress to be a female, is probably not closely allied, if indeed it belongs to the same group of the Lycinidæ. I have never seen a specimen. It was received from the San Juan River, Colombia.

* *Thecla ion* H. H. Druce, Ent. Mo. Mag. 1890, p. 151.

THECLA CHLAMYDEM, sp. n. (Plate XXXII. fig. 10.)

Male. Allied to *T. auda* Hew., but blue areas above are of an indigo shade, and the costal margin of fore wing and apex, outer margin, and anal angle of hind wing are much more broadly black. On the under side the arrangement of the linear transverse markings is much the same, but the two outer whitish shades are more prominent in both wings, and on the hind wing the discal markings appear to be doubled or dusted inwardly with whitish scales.

Expanse $1\frac{2}{5}$ inch.

Hab. Pozuzo, Peru, 5000–6000 feet.

Type, Mus. Druce.

THECLA THARA.

Thecla thara Hew. Ill. Diur. Lep., Lycænida, p. 83, pl. 32. figs. 45, 46, ♂.

Thecla ivelia Gosse, Entomologist, vol. xiii. p. 205, pl. 2. fig. 3, ♀.

Hab. Rio de Janeiro (*Hew.*); Paraguay (*Gosse*).

There is no doubt that Gosse has described the female. His type, which is now in the British Museum, is in bad condition and stained, but enough of it remains to prove that it is *T. thara* Hew. The figure given in the 'Entomologist' is a bad one.

THECLA ANNA, sp. n. (Plate XXXIII. fig. 2.)

Male. Upper side brilliant shining light blue, with the costa narrowly and the apex and outer margin of fore wing and the apex and outer margin of hind wing broadly brownish black. Underside—Fore wing pale opalescent blue, richest towards the centre of the disc; the costa, apex, outer and inner margins brownish grey; the apex and outer margin dusted with whitish scales. Hind wing: ground-colour brown, mottled irregularly with dark brown and more especially towards the anal angle with yellow blotches, the whole ground being dusted with whitish scales; a paler blotch near the middle. Thorax above bluish, covered with bluish hairs, as are the wings towards the abdominal margin, below brown. Cilia on both surfaces reddish brown. Abdomen reddish. Legs brown, white-spotted. Palpi black, thickly clothed with hairs; the terminal joint very small.

Expanse $1\frac{9}{10}$ inch.

Hab. Interior of Colombia (*Wheeler*).

Type, Mus. Godman.

This beautiful species is not nearly allied to any described and belongs to a group by itself. It is without any brand or silky patch. The type appears to be slightly torn towards the anal angle of hind wing, so that the figure does not represent it in quite its natural perfect state.

THECLA CANDOR, sp. n. (Plate XXXIII. fig. 1.)

Male. Allied to *T. loxurina* Feld., and with the small black brand on fore wing as in that species, but smaller, and on the upper side with the blue areas darker and more extensive. On the under side the basal half of the fore wing is plain greyish brown, not dusted with red as in *T. loxurina*.

The shape of the hind wing is entirely different, the anal angle being produced to form one short broad tail without any projecting lobe. The tail is dark reddish brown, and this brown colour runs partially along the anal margin.

Expanse $1-1\frac{1}{10}$ inch.

Hab. Huancabamba, N. Peru, 6000-10,000 feet.

Type, Mus. Druce.

We have several specimens agreeing with each other, and I have found two in the Hewitson cabinet in the British Museum, labelled Ecuador and placed with *T. atymna* Hew., which is another species with a distinct lobe-like appendix.

THECLA HYBLA, sp. n. (Plate XXXIII. fig. 4.)

Male. Upper side uniform shining greenish blue, with the apex and outer margin of fore wing broadly and costal margin to cell-wall brownish black. Apex of hind wing brownish black, gradually narrowing to anal angle. Under side—Fore wing brownish grey with a darker ultramedian band and some marginal shades; the lower discal area is shining olivaceous, and from the base reaching to the junction of the median nervules and partially into the cell is a streak of opalescent greenish blue. The hind wing is pale greyish with darker mottlings and marbled with dark red towards the base and outer margin, and with a central red zigzag line from the costa to the abdominal margin. The palpi are clothed with long hairs and the terminal joint is very small and completely covered by them. There is no brand on the fore wing.

Expanse $1\frac{3}{5}$ inch.

Hab. Ecuador.

Type, Hew. Coll. British Museum.

Allied to *T. arria* Hew.*, but larger, bright blue above, and the marbling on the hind wing below red, not brown, and differently placed.

THECLA TYRRIUS, sp. n. (Plate XXXIII. fig. 3.)

Male. Upper side uniform dull blackish brown with the basal areas, more especially on the hind wing, pale shining blue. An elongate, paler brand at the end of the cell in the fore wing. Under side brownish grey; hind wing dusted with dark red scales, and with red linear markings arranged much as in *T. mirma* Hew.†; on the fore wing, which has an ultramedian and a sub-marginal lunular line, is a discal streak of pale opalescent blue.

* *Thecla arria* Hew. Ill. Diur. Lep. p. 213, pl. 85. figs. 729, 730.

† *Thecla mirma* Hew. Ill. Diur. Lep. p. 212, pl. 85. figs. 718-720.

clearest at the base and becoming obsolescent along the inner margin.

Expanse $1\frac{1}{20}$ inch.

Hab. Ecuador.

Type, Hew. Coll. British Museum.

Probably not very nearly allied to *T. mirma* as that species is without a brand.

This and the preceding *T. hybla* were placed at the end of the series of *Thecla* by Hewitson, and he would doubtless have named them had he been able to do so.

THECLA ALATUS, sp. n.

Male. Upper side pale blue of pinkish-brown tinge, opalescent, with costal, apical, and outer margins blackish brown. Cilia of both wings uniformly reddish. A small pale brand at end of cell of fore wing. Under-side markings and colour much as in *T. culminicola* Staud. Cilia uniformly reddish.

Expanse $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch.

Hab. Cajamarca, N. Peru, 11,500 feet (*O. T. Baron*).

This may prove to be the same as *T. (?) culminicola* Staud. (*Iris*, vii. pl. 2. fig. 6, 1894), but it is without the chequered fringes and has an even dark border to the fore wing above. One specimen before me is without the orange on the disc of the fore wing below and the pale blotches of the hind wing are also absent.

THECLA SPURIUS.

Pseudolycaena spurius Feld. Reise Nov., Lep. ii. p. 250, pl. 31. figs. 23, 24 (1865).

Thecla dolosa Staud. Exot. Schmett. p. 286, pl. 97 (as *dolyllas* Cr.) (1888).

Both described from Venezuela. Staudinger compares his species with Cramer's *dolyllas*, but does not mention *P. spurius* Feld. They are certainly the same species. Mr. Kirby in his Catalogue (p. 385) considered *T. spurius* synonymous with *dolyllas*.

THECLA TALAYRA Hew., var. CASTITAS, nov.

Male. Differs from typical *T. talayra* Hew.* in the blue upper surface being duller in tone and in having broader black apical margins. On the under side the ground-colour is pale grey in place of pure white, and the anal angle of the hind wings is more heavily marked with red.

Hab. Pará (*B. M. Coll.*); Espiritu Santo, Brazil (*Hew. Coll. B. M.*).

This may prove to be a distinct species, as it has a very different appearance below. The Hewitson Collection contains two specimens which were placed with *T. beera* Hew., an insect which has a large brand on the fore wing.

* *Thecla talayra* Hew. Desc. Lyc. p. 1 (1868).

THECLA EXIGUUS, sp. n. (Plate XXXIII. fig. 5.)

Male. Differs from *T. beera* Hew.* in being without the brand and in the outer margin of fore wing being straight. Upper side shining indigo-blue, greenish on the hind wing. Fore wing: apex and outer margin rather broadly black. Hind wing: costal margin and apex black, narrowing towards anal angle; abdominal fold pale grey. A minute red spot at anal angle. Under side much as in *T. beera*; markings more slender; linear band on fore wing bent outwardly from costa.

Expanse $1\frac{1}{10}$ inch.

Hab. Surinam.

Type, Mus. Druce.

THECLA CASTIMONIA, sp. n. (Plate XXXIII. fig. 6.)

Male. Upper side rich purple-blue, much like *T. beera* Hew., but without any brand on the fore wing and with very narrow black apex and linear black outer margins. A distinct red spot at anal angle. On the under side the ground-colour is paler; the markings, which are arranged as in *T. beera*, are more slender and the red areas are more restricted.

Expanse $1\frac{1}{5}$ inch.

Hab. Interior of Colombia (*J. Carder*).

Type, Mus. Druce.

Distinguished by the absence of a brand and the very narrow black margins.

THECLA ATENA.

Thecla atena Hew. Ill. Diur. Lep. p. 92, pls. 37, 38. figs. 93, 101.

Mr. Godman's collection contains a good series and we have specimens from Espiritu Santo, Brazil. The variety referred to by Hewitson is now in Mr. Godman's collection and is quite an ordinary form.

THECLA GEBA.

Thecla geba Hew. Ill. Diur. Lep. p. 198, pl. 79. figs. 641, 642 (1877), ♂.

This species, as stated, is very near to *T. atena* Hew., the principal difference being the more extensive band on the posterior wing below. The type, which has been kindly lent to me by Mr. Grose Smith, is, so far as I am aware, unique, and its habitat has not been recorded.

THECLA MELLEUS, sp. n. (Plate XXXIII. fig. 7.)

Male. Allied to *T. atena* Hew., but the blue areas are much less brilliant and less extensive, being confined to the basal half on the fore wing; it has also a broad black apex and outer margin on the hind wing. The under side is marked as in *T. atena*. The

* *Thecla beera* Hew. Ill. Diur. Lep. p. 151, pl. 59. figs. 390, 391 (1874).

brand on the fore wing above is in the same position as in *T. atena*.

Expanse $1\frac{3}{5}$ inch.

Hab. Rio Minero, Muzo, Colombia, 2500 feet (*Wheeler*).

Type, Mus. Godman.

Although the markings on the under side do not differ from those of *T. atena*, the upper side is so different that I venture to separate it.

THECLA FLOREUS, sp. n. (Plate XXXIII. fig. 8.)

Male. Closely allied to the preceding, *T. melleus*, with the blue areas on the upper side slightly more extensive, but of a brilliant shining hue, that of the hind wing being paler. On the under side the markings are much the same, but the ground-colour is darker and plumbeous, the outer margins of both wings are distinctly cupreous, and the broken white linear band on the hind wing is much less angled. Brand as in *T. atena* Hew.

Expanse $1\frac{3}{10}$ inch.

Hab. Tapajos, Amazons (*Bates*).

Type, Mus. Godman.

Doubtless considered by Bates as distinct, as it has one of his labels attached but without a name.

THECLA GEMMA, sp. n. (Plate XXXIII. fig. 9.)

Male. Allied to *T. minyia* Hew.; brand in same position but oval in shape. Upper side: the purple areas of about equal extent, but deeper in tone. Under side: ground colour deeper in colour with red basal blotches as in *T. minyia*, but without the double white blotch on the costa of fore wing adjoining the red basal blotch, and with an additional red blotch on the hind wing situated at the base of the abdominal margin.

Expanse $1\frac{2}{5}$ inch.

Hab. Rio Napo, Peru (*Whitely*).

Type, Mus. Godman.

Appears quite distinct from any described species.

THECLA PORTHURA, sp. n. (Plate XXXIII. fig. 10.)

Male. Allied to the preceding, *T. gemma*, but with the brand circular and the black apical area of fore wing above rather more extensive. Under side: ground colour of hind wing is dark straw-colour, in great contrast to the plumbeous brown of that of the fore wing, which has the white oblique central band inwardly edged with black; there is a short, broad, red costal dash at the base of the fore wing and a similar but larger dash at the base of the hind wing, adjoining which is an eye-like marking, formed of a jet-black spot almost encircled by a white ring with some bluish scales. The medial and anal markings are prominent, and there is an extra small spot above the apex close to the margin.

Expanse $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch.

Hab. Bogota, Colombia (*Wheeler*).

Type, Mus. Godman.

A very beautiful species with many points of distinction.

THECLA RAVUS, sp. n. (Plate XXXIII. fig. 12.)

Male. Allied to *T. minyia* Hew., with the brand circular and smaller. Upper side with the blue areas paler, more saturated and somewhat less extensive. Under side uniform russet-brown shading to dark greyish towards the disc of the fore wing and broadly pale grey along its inner margin. On the fore wing is an oblique central whitish band, commencing on the costa (where it is broadest) and ending about the centre of the disc. On the hind wing, near the costa and towards the base, is a small, distinct, white spot edged inwardly with black; an ultramedian sinuous line also inwardly edged with black; a dark spot at the extreme anal angle and above this patches of bluish and yellowish dusted scales. Abdomen greyish above, pale below. Frons russet-brown.

Expanse $1\frac{2}{5}$ inch.

Hab. Amazons (*Wallace*).

Type, British Museum.

THECLA COLOR, sp. n. (Plate XXXIII. fig. 11.)

Male. Form, size, and general appearance of *T. athymbra* Hew., but blue brighter and more clearly defined without any brands as in that species, but on holding the insect before a strong light, a large dark patch can be discerned occupying the outer half of the cell of the fore wing. Under side much paler, the pinkish basal areas scarcely discernible, and an additional ultramedian linear band of lunules in the fore wing.

Expanse $1\frac{1}{5}$ inch.

Hab. British Guiana (*Whitely*).

Type, Mus. Druce.

There are also two specimens in Mr. Godman's collection captured by Whitely at Aunai, on the Essequibo River, in the same country.

This is an interesting species and, although it is without the distinct double brand of *T. athymbra*, is probably allied to it.

THECLA AMPLUS, sp. n. (Plate XXXIII. fig. 13.)

Male. Allied to *T. ophelia* Hew.* Brand smaller, black, and much less prominent. Upper side: blue areas more extensive, of a more purple hue and less shining. Under side differs from that of *T. ophelia* in the red basal blotches being much reduced, so that the margins of the wings only are red, in having a distinct median costal spot on the hind wing outwardly edged with white, and in the marginal spot between the submedian nervule and the lower median nervule, which in *T. ophelia* is always black, being thickly dusted with light bluish scales.

* *Thecla ophelia* Hew. Ill. Diur. Lep. p. 110, pl. 46. figs. 209, 210.

Expanse $1\frac{3}{4}$ inch.

Hab. Cucuta, Venezuela.

Type, Mus. Druce.

Also allied to *T. hypsea* G. & S.*, from which it differs in several particulars.

THECLA AURORA, sp. n.

Male. Allied to *T. sista* Hew.; blue areas of upper side lighter, brighter, and extending on the fore wing well beyond the large silky brown patch over the end of the cell. On the under side the ground-colour is very pale and the markings are much as in *T. sista*.

Expanse $1\frac{3}{10}$ inch.

Hab. Espiritu Santo and Rio Grande, Brazil.

Type, Mus. Druce.

Several specimens showing no variation.

THECLA ARMILLA, sp. n.

Male. Allied to *T. janthina* Hew., but with the fore wing less elongate and with the small silky patch situated on the median nervure at the end of the cell rather more prominent. On the under side the ground-colour is darker and the markings are much as in *T. janthina*.

Expanse $1\frac{1}{10}$ inch.

Hab. Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

Type, British Museum.

This insect in size and form is like *T. sista* Hew., but is without the large indistinct band of that species, whilst in coloration it resembles *T. janthina*. There are two specimens in Mr. Godman's collection, which were formerly in the Kaden Collection. They are without locality.

THECLA CYDONIA. (Plate XXXIII. fig. 14.)

Thecla cydonia H. H. Druce, Ent. Mo. Mag. xxvi. p. 152 (1890).

Hab. Colombia, Mus. Druce. Santa Marta and Interior of Colombia (*Wheeler*), Mus. Godman.

I have figured the type of this beautiful species.

THECLA FLOSCULUS, sp. n. (Plate XXXIII. fig. 15.)

Male. Allied to *T. armilla*, but with the blue areas much more extensive, of a dark purple hue and not so brilliant. Under side: ground-colour greyer with the markings, which are much as in *T. sista*, clearly defined.

Expanse $1\frac{1}{10}$ inch.

Hab. Espiritu Santo, Brazil.

Type, Mus. Druce.

On the upper side this insect has quite a different appearance from any of its allies.

* *Thecla hypsea* G. & S., B. C.-A., Rhop. vol. ii. p. 38, pl. 52. figs. 20, 21.

THECLA SELIKA.

Thecla selika Hew. Ill. Diur. Lep. p. 170, pl. 67. figs. 484, 485 (1874).

Hab. Theresopolis, Brazil (*B. M.*); Castro, Parana (*E. D. Jones*).

Mr. E. D. Jones has several specimens of this species, which is rare in collections. It is doubtless allied to *T. m-album** Boisd., but the blue areas on the upper side are much more extensive and there are differences below.

THECLA STIKTOS. (Plate XXXIV. fig. 1.)

Thecla stiktos H. H. Druce, Ent. Mo. Mag. xxvi. p. 151 (1890).

Hab. Colombia.

The figure is taken from the type.

THECLA STIGMATOS. (Plate XXXIV. fig. 2.)

Thecla stigmatus H. H. Druce, Ent. Mo. Mag. xxvi. p. 152 (1890).

Hab. Colombia.

This and the preceding species were both captured by Mr. J. Carder, when on an orchid collecting expedition in the interior of the country, and so far as I can ascertain remain unique.

THECLA VIBIDIA.

Thecla vibidia Hew. Ill. Diur. Lep. p. 119, pl. 49. figs. 242, 243; Godm. & Salv. B. C.-A., Rhop. ii. p. 44, pl. 53. figs. 13, 14.

Thecla socigena Hew. l. c. p. 205, pl. 82. figs. 681, 682.

After a careful examination of the type of *T. socigena*, kindly lent me by Mr. Grose Smith, I find that there are no points whereby it can be distinguished from the previously described *T. vibidia*. In the figure of *T. socigena* the band appears to be closer to the costal margin than in *T. vibidia*, but this is not so in the specimen from which the figure was drawn.

THECLA CHLAMYS, sp. n. (Plate XXXIV. fig. 3.)

Male. Allied to *T. lyde* G. & S., but with a small red spot at the anal angle above. Colour of *T. ligurina* Hew. On the under side it closely resembles *T. lyde*, but the ground-colour is more pearly, the red spots on the hind wing are less prominent, and the inner whitish line is less sinuous.

Female. Upper side brown, slightly greyish blue on the discs, and a small red spot at the anal angle. Under side as in male but is paler.

Expanse $1\frac{3}{10}$ inch.

Hab. S. Paraguay (*Perrens*).

Types, Mus. Godman.

Distinguished at once from *T. lyde* by its colour.

* *Thecla m-album* Boisd. & Leconte, Lép. Amér. Sept. pl. 26.

THECLA BUCCINA, sp. n. (Plate XXXIV. fig. 4.)

Male. Allied to *T. voltinia* Hew.; brand more circular. Colour approaches that of *T. ligurina* Hew., but more steely; on the under side the ground-colour is a warmer shade of brown, and the inner white line on the hind wing appears to be nearer to the outer margin.

Expanse $1\frac{1}{2}$ – $1\frac{7}{10}$ inch.

Hab. Chapada (*H. H. Smith*), Tapajos (*Bates*), Brazil.

Type, Mus. Godman.

This insect was separated by Bates from its allies, but it does not appear to have been described.

THECLA NITOR, sp. n. (Plate XXXIV. fig. 5.)

Male. Allied to *T. punctum* Herr.-Schäff.*, which it resembles on the upper side. On the under side the ground-colour is rich plumbeous; there are no markings on the fore wing, and on the hind wing the inner white linear band is very prominent and less inclined to break up into spots; the submarginal row of spots is almost obsolete and the red patches are much reduced; the extreme base of the hind wing also is red.

Expanse $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch.

Hab. Ega, Amazons (*Bates*).

Type, Mus. Godman.

This may prove to be but an aberration of *T. punctum*, but it is so different in appearance on the under side that I venture to name it.

THECLA MUREX, sp. n. (Plate XXXIV. fig. 6.)

Male. Allied to *T. mycon* G. & S.† On the upper side the brown brand in the cell is much larger, the blue areas are much duller and darker, and the apex and outer margin of fore wing are broadly black. On the under side the ground-colour is lighter and the linear band on the hind wing is less angulated.

Expanse $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch.

Hab. Rio Grande, Brazil.

Type, Mus. Druce.

Doubtless the southern representative of *T. mycon*.

THECLA CANINIUS, sp. n.

Male. Allied to *T. thyesta* Hew. Upper side: fore wing dark brown, with a black brand at the end of the cell followed by a smaller, paler brand, the inner margin only pale opalescent blue; hind wing opalescent blue with the costal half dark brown. Under side: ground-colour paler, marked much as in *T. thyesta*, but the linear markings fainter and apparently nearer to the outer margins and without the whitish shading towards the anal angle.

Expanse 1 inch.

Hab. Venezuela.

* *Thecla punctum* Herr.-Schäff. Samml. aus. Schmett. figs. 57–58.

† *Thecla mycon* G. & S., B. C.-A., Rhop. vol. ii. p. 46, pl. 53. figs. 20–22 (1887).

Type, Mus. Godman.

The type is the only specimen I have seen. It has a MS. name "*caninius* Moritz" attached to it and was formerly in the Kaden Collection.

THECLA PHARUS, sp. n. (Plate XXXIV. fig. 7.)

Male. Allied to *T. thyesta* Hew.; more robust and with both the brands larger. Dark opalescent bluish green, extending on the fore wing along the inner margin and reaching up to the cell. The hind wing has the costal margin, also the anal margin (except its pale edge) broadly and the outer margin very narrowly black. A small bright red spot at the anal angle. Under side: ground colour much darker and the linear bands straighter.

Expanse $1\frac{2}{5}$ inch.

Hab. Pará, Amazons (*Bates*).

Type, Mus. Godman.

THECLA RADIATIO, sp. n. (Plate XXXIV. fig. 8.)

Male. Allied to the preceding *T. pharus* and with two brands as in that species, but with the whole surface of both wings, excepting the discal area of the hind wing which is dark purple from the base to the outer margin, dark blackish brown. On the under side the ground-colour is dark brown, the linear band on the fore wing is almost invisible, whilst that on the hind wing shows clearly. The red spot at the anal angle is replaced by a black one, whilst that between the lower median nervules has become very indistinct.

Expanse $1\frac{2}{5}$ inch.

Hab. Pará, Amazons (*Bates*).

Type, Mus. Godman.

THECLA MUNDITIA, sp. n. (Plate XXXIV. figs. 10 ♂, 11 ♀.)

Male. Appearance of *T. thyesta* Hew.; smaller, with the blue areas of a slaty shade and in the fore wing confined to the inner margin. There is a very small brand at the end of the cell, and although the distinct black brand of *T. thyesta* appears to be wanting, a dull black patch may be discerned in its place on holding the insect up to a strong light. The lobe is small and black, and the tail, which is situated on the lower median nervule, appears to project at a right angle to the wing. The under side is clear pearly dark grey and the markings, which are distinctly defined, are much as in *T. thyesta*.

Female. Upper side uniform dark brown, with two black marginal spots between the nervules at the anal angle and a small black lobe. Under side as in male, but ground-colour paler.

Expanse ♂ ♀ 1 inch.

Hab. Bartica, British Guiana (*H. S. Parish*).

Types, Mus. Druce.

Not closely allied to *T. thyesta* Hew., and probably belonging to another group.

THECLA JACTATOR, sp. n. (Plate XXXIV. fig. 9.)

Male. Upper side: fore wing black, a jet-black, large, circular brand at the end of the cell, bright shining blue along the inner margin for about two-thirds its length from the base, and extending upwards to the lower wall of the cell. Hind wing bright shining blue, with the costal margin black. Under side pearly grey, with linear markings as in *T. thyesta*, and two red spots on hind wing as in that species.

Expanse $1\frac{1}{5}$ inch.

Hab. Paraguay (*Perrens*).

Type, Mus. Druce.

I have compared this insect with *T. thyesta* Hew., but besides having only one distinct brand the outer margin of the fore wing is very concave, consequently the apex is less acute. It is probably not closely allied and should, I think, be placed in a group by itself.

THECLA OCRISIA.

Thecla ocrisia Hew. Descr. of *Thecla*, p. 5 (1868); Ill. Diur. Lep., Lycænidae, p. 122, pl. 48. figs. 236, 235 (1869).

Thecla peruriana Ersch. Trud. Russk. x. p. 57, pl. i. fig. 4 (1876).

Hab. Mexico to S. Paraguay.

THECLA ELSA.

Thecla elsa Hew. Ill. Diur. Lep. p. 198, pl. 79. figs. 639, 640 (1877).

Hab. Chiriqui.

Described from Staudinger's collection and not referred to by Messrs. Godman & Salvin in B. C.-A., who, however, describe and figure another ♀ from Chiriqui, also from Staudinger's collection, under the name *T. primno*, vol. ii. p. 47, pl. liii. figs. 25, 26 (1887).

I know these insects only from the descriptions and figures and can detect no differences.

THECLA BESIDIA.

Thecla besidia Hew. Descr. of *Thecla*, p. 24, ♀.

Male. Upper side: blue areas more extensive and shining and richer in intensity. A rather large, dark, pear-shaped brand situated at the end of and partly beyond the cell. Under side as in female, but ground-colour darker and red bands narrower.

Hab. Chapada Campo, Brazil (*H. H. Smith*). (♂ ♀ Mus. Godman.)

Hewitson's type is also in Mr. Godman's collection.

THECLA TORRIS, sp. n. (Plate XXXIV. fig. 16.)

Male. Allied to *T. besidia* Hew. Upper side: blue areas darker and less clearly defined and steely in shade. Under side: ground-colour pale greyish brown without the purple shading of *T. besidia*,

with broad whitish outer marginal shading to both wings and with the transverse bands sepia-brown. The red spot containing the black dot between the lower median nervules on the hind wing is wanting.

Expanse $1\frac{1}{5}$ inch.

Hab. Rio Grande, Brazil.

Type, Mus. Druce.

THECLA OBELUS, sp. n. (Plate XXXIV. fig. 12.)

Male. Allied to *T. bagrada* Hew.*; brand at end of cell smaller and circular and without the additional brand which in *T. bagrada* rests on the base of the median nervules. Upper side dark shining blue, very brilliant when held at an angle, with the apical half of the fore wing and the costal margin of the hind wing dark brown. On the under side the ground-colour is darker and the red transverse bands are much as in *T. bagrada*, but that on the hind wing is more sinuous and continuous.

Female. Upper side brown; under side, ground-colour paler and red bands more inclined to break up into spots.

Expanse, ♂ $1\frac{3}{10}$, ♀ $1\frac{1}{10}$ inch.

Hab. Chapada Campo, Brazil (*H. H. Smith*).

Types, Mus. Godman.

Much like *T. bagrada* on the under side, but very different above.

THECLA LITERATUS, sp. n. (Plate XXXIV. figs. 13 ♂, 14 ♀.)

Male. Upper side: fore wing uniform dark brown, slightly dusted with greyish-blue scales along the inner margin towards the base; a small, distinct, pale, oval brand at the end of the cell. Hind wing brown, the anal half, from the base, shining opalescent cerulean blue. The abdominal fold broadly whitish. An anteciliary brown line, inwardly bordered with white towards the anal angle. An orange spot in the lobe which is thickly covered with whitish hairs. Cilia of fore wing brown, of hind wing whitish. On the under side the transverse bands and markings are arranged much as in *T. besidia* Hew., but are very much narrower and are outwardly bordered by clear white, whilst the ground-colour is very much paler and without the plumbeous tinge.

Female. Paler than the male, with the anal area of the hind wing on the upper side pale greyish blue, with scarcely any opalescence and with indistinct brown marginal spots between the nervules.

Expanse, ♂ ♀ $1\frac{1}{10}$ inch.

Hab. San José, Paraguay (*Perrens*).

Types, Mus. Druce.

This appears to be a common insect in Paraguay, Mr. Godman's collection containing a series of 15 specimens. We possess several specimens, and there are specimens in the Crowley Collection in the British Museum, probably derived from the same source.

* *Thecla bagrada* Hew. Deser. of *Thecla*, p. 22.

I have been unable to trace that it has been described, but it seems to be near to *Thecla nugar* Schaus, P. U.S. N. M. vol. xxiv. p. 408 (1902). Mr. Godman's collection contains a single male from Temax, N. Yucatan, which appears to agree with Mr. Schaus's description. *T. literatus* is much more strongly marked on the under side and the transverse band on the fore wing is much straighter. It is also a larger insect.

THECLA XOREMA.

Thecla xorema Schaus, P. U.S. Nat. Mus. vol. xxiv. p. 408 (1902).

Male. Allied to *T. obelus*, which it closely resembles on the upper side and is branded in the same position. On the under side the ground-colour is paler and the transverse bands are dark brown, and on the hind wing broken up into irregular spots, followed by a good deal of whitish shading. On the fore wing this band is notched inwardly at the upper radial, and beyond is a submarginal row of distinct dark lunules bordered with whitish and extending from the apex to the outer angle.

Female. Dark brown above, strongly suffused with blue towards the base of fore wing and over the disc of the hind wing. Under side as in male.

Expanse, ♂ ♀ $1\frac{1}{10}$ inch.

Hab. Rio Grande, and Castro, Parana, Brazil.

Type ♂, Mus. Druce.

Since the above description was written Mr. E. D. Jones has lent me a specimen of *T. xorema* Schaus, which agrees with one in our own collection from Rio Grande and which is a female. The specimen I have described with a brand is exactly like it on the under side, and there can be no doubt that Mr. Schaus was mistaken in considering his type to be a male, unless, indeed, he has omitted to mention the brand.

THECLA CAUTER, sp. n. (Plate XXXIV. fig. 15 ♂.)

Male. Upper side much like *T. obelus*, blue areas more slaty, outer margin of hind wing more broadly brown and red anal spot large and prominent. Under side uniform clear brown. Fore wing: an ultramedian central band composed of five confluent red lunules, outwardly bordered with pure white, the two lower lunules being detached and placed further inwards; beyond this band is a submarginal row of bright red lunules faintly bordered inwardly with blackish. A dark anteciliary line. Hind wing: an ultramedian much-broken band, commencing on the costa and reaching to the abdominal margin, consisting of large bright red patches, bordered inwardly and outwardly with black and again with clear white. A large red patch above the lobe which is black, and a broad red marginal band, inwardly edged with black, commencing at the apex and gradually widening to the lower median nervule, where it contains a black dot on the margin.

A dark anteciliary line. Cilia of both wings brownish, paler at the tips.

Female. Upper side dark brown, the lobe orange-red and prominent. Under side as in ♂.

Expanse, ♂ ♀ $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch.

Hab. Chapada Campo, Brazil (*H. H. Smith*), September–November.

Types, Mus. Godman.

Mr. Smith obtained a good series. Mr. Godman's collection contains a worn female which certainly belongs to this species, from Roraima, British Guiana (*Whitely*).

Mr. E. D. Jones has examples captured by himself at Castro, Parana.

THECLA TIASA.

Thecla tiasa Hew. Ill. Diur. Lep., Lycæn. p. 122, pl. 48. figs. 229, 230.

Stated by Hewitson to be in his own collection, but is not now there, neither is it referred to by Mr. Kirby in his Catalogue of the Hewitson Collection. Mr. Godman's collection contains a single ♀, formerly in the Kaden Collection, but without locality, to which is affixed a label in Hewitson's handwriting "*tiasa* Hew.," probably this is the type. It agrees well with the figure. Mr. Godman also possesses a ♂ which was formerly in Bates' collection labelled "*tiasa*," which is referred to in B. C.-A. ii. p. 52, in describing *Thecla ortalus*.

THECLA ENDERA.

Thecla endera Hew. Ill. Diur. Lep., Lycæn. p. 111, pl. 42. figs. 156, 157, ♂.

Thecla thestia Hew. Ill. Diur. Lep., Lycæn. p. 122, pl. 48. figs. 231, 232, ♀.

Hewitson described the ♂ from the British Museum collection and the ♀ from his own collection, and an examination of the two types convinces me that they are the two sexes of one species.

The orange anal spot on upper side of hind wing varies considerably, some specimens of both sexes in Mr. Godman's collection being without it.

THECLA BURIS, sp. n. (Plate XXXIV. fig. 18.)

Male. Much like *T. genena* Hew.*, but with the shining greenish-purple areas of that species replaced by bright green, and with an additional small black band placed within and at the end of the cell, on the fore wing above. Under side as in *T. genena*.

Female. Upper side brown, with an orange spot on the lobe; underside as in male but paler, and red areas on hind wing more extensive.

* *Thecla genena* Hew. Ill. Diur. Lep. p. 111, pl. 44. figs. 185, 186.

Expanse $1\frac{2}{5}$ inch.

Hab. Ega, Amazons (*Bates*).

Types, Mus. Godman.

The additional brand on the fore wing serves to distinguish this insect at once from *T. genena*; it also appears to be allied to *T. illex* Schaus, P. U.S. N. M. vol. xxiv. p. 419 (1902), from Colombia. Hewitson's type is now in Mr. Godman's collection.

THECLA CALTHA, sp. n. (Plate XXXIV. fig. 19.)

Male. Upper side dark brown, the basal and discal areas thinly suffused with shining purple-blue. An oblique ovular sac-like brand occupying most of the cell of the fore wing, but not distinctly apparent, with a longitudinal opening and enclosing large whitish scales. Under side much like that of *T. stagira* Hew.*, but the ultramedian line on the hind wing more sinuous and the red anal areas more developed, especially over the lobe. The lobe is very small and on its upper side contains a faint red spot.

Female. Upper side uniform dark brown, an orange spot at anal angle; under side as in male, but paler.

Expanse, ♂ $1\frac{3}{10}$, ♀ $1\frac{3}{5}$ inch.

Hab. Santarem, Amazons.

Types, Mus. Druce.

Mr. Godman's collection also contains a specimen (♂) formerly in Bates's cabinet, but the locality is not specified.

The character of the brand is unusual and the cell of the fore wing is very short and narrow, and probably when these insects can be properly classified a new genus will have to be created for them.

THECLA LEUCOPHÆUS.

Bithys leucophæus Hübn. Zutr. Exot. Schmett. figs. 87, 88, ♂.

Thecla halala Hew. Descr. of Lycænidae, p. 7 (1868); Ill. Diur. Lep. p. 175, pl. 69. figs. 508, 509, ♀.

Siderus parvinotus Kaye, Trans. Ent. Soc. 1904, p. 195.

Mr. Grose Smith has kindly lent me Hewitson's type of *T. halala*, which was formerly in the Saunders Collection, and I have no doubt that it is the female of Hübner's insect. Hewitson originally described it as a male, but when figuring it later (1874) described it as a female.

I have found one other example in Mr. Godman's collection from Para, which is probably the specimen referred to by Hewitson as being in Bates's cabinet.

T. leucophæus Hübn., male, is common, but the female appears to be rare.

Mr. Kaye has kindly lent me his type from Trinidad, which does not differ in any way from Venezuelan specimens from the

* *Thecla stagira* Hew. (= *T. spurina* Hew.) Ill. Diur. Lep. p. 102, pl. 39. figs. 122, 123. For synonymy of *T. spurina* Hew., see Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. ser. 7, vol. xv. (1905) pp. 194, 195.

Kaden Collection now in Mr. Godman's possession. It is evident from Mr. Kaye's description of his species that he has wrongly identified *T. dindymus* Cr., as he writes of the "shape of the band" (= brand). The *Papilio dindymus* Cr. is an insect without any brand and is well known.

THECLA NOTA, sp. n. (Plate XXXIV. fig. 17.)

Male. Allied to *T. doryasa* Hew.* and, like that species, with a large black brand in the cell and a smaller pale brand beyond. The under side differs in the ground-colour being pale straw-colour, with the ultramedian linear bands narrow and faint and in the hind wing less sinuous, in the absence of the marginal shades on both wings, and in the almost entire disappearance of the red blotches on the hind wing towards the anal angle.

Expanse 1 inch.

Hab. San Sebastian, Colombia (*F. Simons*).

Type, Mus. Godman.

The type-specimen is somewhat rubbed on the upper side, but on the under side it presents a very different appearance to that of *T. doryasa*.

THECLA PURPURA, sp. n. (Plate XXXIV. fig. 20.)

Male. Upper side: appearance of *T. leucophaeus* Hübn.; darker and with broader black outer marginal borders. The double brand smaller and inclined to separate. Anal fold dark grey. Under side pearl-grey, without the white irroration which is conspicuous in *T. leucophaeus*; fore wing unmarked; hind wing with the ultramedian linear band narrower and more inclined to break up into spots. Red spot at anal angle minute.

Expanse $1\frac{2}{5}$ inch.

Hab. Espiritu Santo, Brazil.

Type, Mus. Druce.

Two specimens not showing any variation. It is also allied to *T. hostis* Schaus, P. U.S. N. M. vol. xxiv. p. 420 (1902), which I should consider more nearly allied to *T. leucophaeus* Hübn. than to *T. tephraeus* Hübn. The brand, however, is not in two distinct divisions as in that species and is much smaller.

THECLA NIVEPUNCTATA, sp. n. (Plate XXXV. fig. 1 ♂.)

Male. Upper side shining indigo-blue; apex rather broadly and costa narrowly dark brown. A single, paler, pear-shaped brand at the end of the cell. A few red scales on the lobe; anal fold pale grey. Cilia of fore wing brown, of hind wing whitish towards anal angle. Under side rich chocolate-brown; fore wing broadly pale grey along the inner margin; an ultramedian band, commencing just below the costa and ending at the lower median nervule, composed of pure white lunules, inwardly bordered with dark brown, the two lower lunules being placed further out from

* *Thecla doryasa* Hew. Ill. Diur. Lep. p. 179, pl. 70. figs. 527, 528.

the line; beyond is a submarginal row of dark lunules, inwardly and outwardly bordered with pale brown. Hind wing: two distinct white spots near the base, one placed near the costal margin, the other below it towards the centre of the wing; beyond these spots is a much-broken white macular band, broadest on the costa and becoming linear on the anal margin. An irregular series of pale lunules and a darker brown apical patch. A fine whitish marginal line from the apex to the anal angle, followed by a black anteciliary line. A black red-crowned dot between the lower median nervules placed some distance from the margin. Lobe black, partially crowned with white. A patch of bluish-grey scales on the margin between the lobe and the lower tail. Abdomen bluish above; pale yellow below.

Female. Upper side as male, but duller; under side as in male.

Expanse, ♂ $1\frac{1}{10}$ – $1\frac{3}{10}$ inch, ♀ $\frac{9}{10}$ inch.

Hab. British Guiana, Surinam.

Types, Mus. Druce.

This is a well-marked species on the under side, but I am unable to trace that it has been described. It is not nearly allied to any with which I am acquainted.

THECLA PORPHYRETICUS, sp. n. (Plate XXXV. fig. 2.)

Male. Upper side: brilliant shining ultramarine-blue; costa, apex and outer margins broadly and clearly black. A moderate-sized oval brand at the end of the cell of fore wing. Under side rich plumbeous brown, paler along inner margin of fore wing and anal margin of hind wing. Fore wing without markings but bright red at the extreme base of the costa. Hind wing with a large oval white spot below the costal margin placed about half-way between the base and a large white patch which is situated on the margin above the apex. A discular band composed of separated white spots and becoming linear and broader towards the anal margin. Whitish scales dusted over the anal area. Lobe black, small.

Expanse $1\frac{2}{5}$ inch.

Hab. Rio Napo, Peru (*Whitely*).

Type, Mus. Godman.

A very distinct insect, not nearly allied to any described form.

THECLA CIMELIUM.

Thecla cimelum Gosse, Entomologist, vol. xiii. p. 203, pl. 2. fig. 2 (1880).

Hab. Paraguay (*Perrens*); Rio de Janeiro (*H. H. Smith*), Mus. Godman. Castro, Parana (*E. D. Jones*).

As pointed out by Gosse in his description, this insect is very different from *T. syncellus* Cr. on the under side, but no mention is made of its close relationship (if indeed it is distinct) to *T. hebraeus* Hew.* On the upper side I can find no points of

* *Thecla hebraeus* Hew. Ill. Diur. Lep. p. 104, pl. 43. figs. 165, 166.

distinction from that species, but on the under side the markings are less clearly defined and the whole surface is more clouded in both sexes. Mr. Godman has male and female *T. hebraeus* which were formerly in the Kaden Collection, there is a male in the British Museum, and we have a female from Espiritu Santo, Brazil.

Mr. E. D. Jones has shown me two males captured by himself which are referable to *T. cimelium*. Gosse's types are in the British Museum. Hewitson's type was in Boisduval's collection.

THECLA PAPHLAGON.

Pseudolycaena paphlagon Feld. Reise Nov., Lep. p. 249, pl. 31. figs. 10, 11 (1865).

Male. Upper side bright shining blue of a greener shade than *T. ochus* G. & S.* and with the black area of the fore wing reduced to a small patch beyond the brand at the end of the cell. The conspicuous black hairs along the submedian nervure of the hind wing are also absent. Under side as in female but darker.

Hab. Cucuta, Venezuela. Mus. Druce.

As surmised by Messrs. Godman & Salvin in B. C.-A., there is no doubt that Felder described the female as the male.

It is a rare insect, the male described above being the only example of its sex that I have seen.

THECLA PANCHÆA.

Thecla panchæa Hew. Ill. Diur. Lep. p. 126, pl. 51. figs. 274, 275.

Thecla scoteia Hew. Ill. Diur. Lep. p. 206, pl. 82. figs. 683, 684.

Hab. Cucuta, Venezuela. Mus. Druce.

Mr. Grose Smith has kindly lent me his type of *T. scoteia*, which is without doubt the male of the previously described *T. panchæa*. They are identical on the under side.

T. pion, G. & S. B. C.-A., Lep. Rhop. vol. ii. p. 56, pl. 54. figs. 28-30 (1887), is very close to this species, if indeed it is distinct. It is perhaps rather less greenish in tint and the female is darker.

THECLA CŒLEBS.

T. cœlebs Herr.-Schäff. Corresp.-Blatt. Regensb. xvi. p. 142 (1862); Hew. Ill. Diur. Lep. p. 156, pl. 62. figs. 416, 417 (1874).

T. fidena Hew. l. c. pl. 44. figs. 183, 184 (1867).

An examination of Hewitson's type of *T. fidena*, which is a male and was described from an unknown locality, has convinced me that it is the male of Herrich-Schäffer's species, of which we have several examples from Cuba obtained by Parish. *T. cœlebs* is allied to *T. panchæa* Hew., *T. pion*, G. & S., and *T. piplea* G. & S., and like those insects has the tuft of hairs near the base of the

* *Thecla ochus* G. & S., B. C.-A., Lep. Rhop. vol. ii. p. 55, pl. 54. figs. 24-27 (1887).

subcostal nervure on the upper side of hind wing. Mr. Godman has two females from Haiti, which have lost the greenish tinge on the ground-colour below, but this may be due to their being somewhat faded.

THECLA DELICIÆ, sp. n. (Plate XXXV. fig. 3.)

Male. Closely allied to *T. cyllarus* Cr. *, from which it differs on the under side in the entire absence of the narrow black zigzag lines and shades. Both the red patches at the anal angle are large and prominent and are connected by a narrow red line. The patch of scales on the under side of the fore wing is large, blackish, and prominent as in *T. cyllarus*.

Expanse $1\frac{1}{5}$ inch.

Hab. Maranhão, N. Brazil.

Type, Mus. Godman.

This insect may prove to be an aberration of *T. cyllarus* Cr., but amongst a large series of that species I am unable to discover anything approaching it. It has a very distinct appearance.

THECLA PORPHYRITIS, sp. n. (Plate XXXV. fig. 4.)

Male. Allied to *T. cyllarus* Cr., from which it differs on the under side in the ground-colour being much darker and the white markings more prominent and in the glandular patch on the fore wing being quite small, nut-brown, and close to the base; the inner margin being broadly pale and the discal portion of the wing above the submedian nervure having a silky appearance.

Female. Both surfaces slightly paler than male, but the area of blue on the upper surface is scarcely less.

Expanse $1\frac{3}{5}$ inch.

Hab. Tapajós and Pará, Brazil.

Types, Mus. Godman.

Mr. Godman's collection contains male and female from Pará and male from Tapajós from Bates's collection, which were unidentified by him, and male from Pará captured by H. H. Smith.

THECLA TYRIAM, sp. n. (Plate XXXV. fig. 5.)

Male. Allied to *Thecla perola* Hew. †, having the same broad silky costal margin to hind wing above, but with the blue area along the inner margin of the fore wing less extensive and not reaching nearly to the outer angle. On the under side the ground-colour is much paler, and the large black glandular patch on the fore wing of *T. perola* is replaced by a smaller, pale straw-colour patch, paler than the ground-colour of the wings.

Expanse $1\frac{1}{2}$ – $1\frac{7}{10}$ inch.

Hab. Pará, Brazil (*H. H. Smith*).

Type, Mus. Godman.

* *Papilio cyllarus* Cr. Pap. Exot. i. pl. 27. C, D (1775).

† *Thecla perola* Hew. Ill. Diur. Lep. pl. 46. figs. 211, 212 (1867).

There are specimens in the British Museum from San Paulo, Para, and Tapajos which were separated from *T. cyllarus* by Dr. Butler, and I have found a male in the Hope Museum at Oxford labelled "S. America, presented by G. C. Griffiths."

Hewitson's description and figure of the under side of *T. perola* are somewhat inadequate. He writes of the underside (p. 112) "Anterior wing dark brown where the wings meet." In reality there is a large black oval glandular patch which does not extend more than half-way down from the median to the submedian nervure.

The type male is now in Mr. Godman's collection.

THECLA TREBONIA.

Thecla trebonia Hew. Equat. Lep. p. 63 (1870); Ill. Diur. Lep. p. 162, pl. 64. figs. 443, 444.

Mr. Grose Smith has several specimens from Ecuador in which the blue is of a more purplish hue and more extensive on the fore wing and surrounding, except along the costal side, the large black patch of androconia which is placed beyond the end of the cell, thereby giving the insect a different appearance. On the under side of the fore wing the ultramedian band is more irregular than in typical specimens.

THECLA UTERKUDANTE, sp. n. (Plate XXXV. fig. 9.)

Male. Allied to *T. trebonia* Hew., from which it differs on the upper side in being of a brilliant rich dark blue and in the absence of the conspicuous paler patch at the end of the cell. On the under side the glandular patch on the fore wing is straw-colour in place of blackish, and the interior black and white band is rather broader and commences near the costa in a large triangular white spot.

Expanse $1\frac{4}{5}$ inch.

Hab. Interior of Colombia (*J. Carder*).

Type, Mus. Druce.

Mr. Godman's collection also contains a specimen from the Rio Minero, Muzo, Colombia, 2500 feet, obtained by Wheeler.

THECLA OSTRINUS, sp. n. (Plate XXXV. fig. 6.)

Male. Closely allied to *T. cyllarus* Cr. Differs on the upper side in the outer margin of the hind wing being very narrowly black, in the lobe being very small and blue like the disc of the wing, and in the anal fold being wholly blue. On the under side the ground-colour has a decidedly greenish tinge and the large glandular patch, which is so conspicuous in *T. cyllarus*, is entirely absent.

Expanse $\frac{7}{10}$ inch.

Hab. Cayenne.

Type, Mus. Godman.

Easily distinguished by the absence of the glandular patch below.

THECLA PURPURANTES, sp. n. (Plate XXXV. fig. 7.)

Male. Allied to *T. foyi* Schaus*, from which it differs on the upper side in the blue being of a greener shade and the lobe black, not orange as in that species. On the under side the black and white linear band on the hind wing is more angulated and more distinct. On the fore wing the glandular patch is silky, opalescent, straw-colour, darker towards its centre.

Expanse $1\frac{3}{5}$ inch.

Hab. Peru.

Type, Mus. Druce.

There is also a specimen in the British Museum from the Crowley Bequest.

Specimens of *T. foyi* have been placed in the British Museum by Mr. Schaus, with which I have compared those now before me.

THECLA PHOSTER, sp. n. (Plate XXXV. fig. 8.)

Male. Allied to *T. ostrinus* and *T. cyllarus*, from which latter it is not distinguishable on the upper side, having the red spot in the lobe. On the under side the ground-colour is much darker and more shiny. The glandular patch is larger and of much the same shade as the wings, whilst the silky scales surrounding it are much rougher in appearance and are more extensive. On the hind wing the submedian band is very prominent and more inclined to be broken up into separate spots.

Expanse $1\frac{7}{10}$ inch.

Hab. Surinam.

Type, Mus. Druce.

THECLA PULCHRITUDO, sp. n. (Plate XXXV. fig. 11.)

Male. Allied to *T. ericeta* Hew.† Upper side shining violaceous blue, extending well beyond the cell in the fore wing. Hind wing with the dark silky patch along the costal margin much reduced. Under side: ground-colour uniform dark pearly grey, inner margin of fore wing broadly paler. Fore wing: a large darker glandular patch below the cell which is wholly pale opalescent blue; an ultramedian whitish linear band, from near the costa to the lower median nervule, and some submarginal whitish shades which become more prominent towards the outer angle. Hind wing with an ultramedian whitish linear band commencing on the costal nervule much nearer to the apex than in *T. ericeta*. The red anal spots are almost obsolete. Abdomen blue above; pale below.

Expanse $1\frac{3}{5}$ inch.

Hab. Amazons.

Type, Mus. Druce.

The position of the bands on the under side, together with the opalescent blue cellular area to the fore wing serve to distinguish

* *Thecla foyi* Schaus, P. U.S. N. M. vol. xxiv. p. 417 (1902).

† *Thecla ericeta* Hew. Ill. Diur. Lep. p. 104, pl. 44. figs. 177, 178.

this insect at once. The outer margins of both wings appear more convex than in *T. ericeta*.

THECLA MULSUS, sp. n. (Plate XXXV. fig. 10.)

Male. Allied to *T. elana* Hew.*, but differs in the upper side being more purple in colour, and on the under side in the fore wing being unmarked and the hind wing lacking the white spots on the costal margin.

Female. Upper side pale brown; inner margin of fore wing and discal and basal areas of hind wing pale shining blue. Under side as in male.

One long black tail in both sexes, tipped with white.

Expanse $1\frac{2}{5}$ inch.

Hab. Tapajos, Amazons (*Bates*).

Types, Mus. Godman.

Also much like *T. gadira* Hew.† on upper side, but has a tail.

THECLA LEVIS, sp. n. (Plate XXXV. fig. 14.)

Male. Upper side rich dark blue; costa of fore wing broadly black at the base; apex and outer margins broadly black, abdominal margin cream. A small black brand at the end of the cell. Under side: ground-colour rich cream, fore wing with basal and discal area pale brown sharply defined at its outer edge. A submarginal row of indistinct brownish lunules. Hind wing; a broad, median, irregular brown band, commencing on the costal nervure, becoming broadest towards the centre of the disc, where it is angulated and becomes linear to the middle of the anal margin. A submarginal row of small distinct lunules. A bright red spot at the anal angle and a smaller one between the lower median nervules adjoining the brown lunule.

Abdomen black above; cream below. Hind wing without tails.

Expanse $1\frac{2}{5}$ inch.

Hab. Pará, Amazons.

Type, British Museum.

Not closely allied to any species described, but may prove to belong to the group which contains *T. gadira* Hew.†, although it has a smaller and circular brand.

THECLA CONCHYLUM, sp. n. (Plate XXXV. fig. 12.)

Male. Allied to *T. norax* G. & S.‡ Upper side: outer margins more narrowly black, especially on the hind wing; brand on fore wing much smaller, paler, and indistinct. On the under side the red dot between the lower median nervules of the hind wing is absent, whilst that at the anal angle is very minute.

Female. Upper side dark brown; inner margin of fore wing and discal areas of hind wing shining blue. Under side as in male, but with red marginal spot on hind wing as in *T. gadira* Hew.†

* *Thecla elana* Hew. Ill. Diur. Lep. p. 170, pl. 67, figs. 482, 483.

† *Thecla gadira* Hew. Ill. Diur. Lep. p. 113, pl. 44, figs. 181, 182.

‡ *Thecla norax* G. & S., B. C.-A., Rhop. vol. ii. p. 59, pl. 55, figs. 17, 18 (1887).

Expanse $1\frac{1}{5}$ inch.

Hab. Rio Grande, Chapada Campo, Brazil (*H. H. Smith*).
Castro, Parana (*E. D. Jones*). Paraguay (*B.M.*).

Type, Mus. Druce.

Mr. Jones has shown me several specimens captured by himself.
It is also allied to *T. gadira* Hew.

THECLA ATTALION.

Thecla attalion Godm. & Salv. B. C.-A., Lep. Rhop. ii. p. 60,
pl. 55. figs. 19, 20 (1887).

This will probably prove to be the male of Hewitson's *T. quaderna**, which again does not appear to differ from the previously described *T. lata*† Edwards. Very few examples of this group, for which the generic name *Erora* has been proposed by Scudder, are to be found in collections, and before sinking any of these names it is advisable to await the arrival of more specimens.

THECLA SMARAGDUS, sp. n. (Plate XXXV. fig. 13.)

Male. Upper side: dull violaceous brown. Cilia brown, outwardly whitish. Under side pale emerald-green; fore wing with a fine white line from the costa to the lower median nervule; hind wing with a much broken fine white line from the costal to inner margin, where it is inwardly bordered with a faint black streak. A small red patch at the anal angle. Cilia of both wings black outwardly edged with white.

Expanse $\frac{9}{10}$ inch.

Hab. Chapada, Brazil (*H. H. Smith*). Castro, Parana (*E. D. Jones*).

Type, Mus. Godman.

Allied to *T. biblia* Hew. and *T. ares* G. & S., but at once distinguished by the black cilia below.

Mr. E. Dukinfield Jones's collection contains a specimen of this species.

THECLA SESARA.

Thecla sesara Godm. & Salv. B. C.-A., Lep. Rhop. ii. p. 722,
pl. 111. figs. 7, 8 (1901).

Type, Mus. Schaus.

The name "*sesara*" has been previously given to a species belonging to another group of *Thecla* (B. C.-A. p. 90), but as both may eventually be placed in different genera, I refrain from suggesting another name.

THECLA SELINA.

Thecla selina Hew. Ill. Diur. Lep., Lyc. p. 118. pl. 50. fig. 255, ♀.
Hewitson separated this insect from *T. pholeus* Cr. principally

* *Thecla quaderna* Hew. Descr. Lycæn. p. 35 (1868).

† *Thecla lata* Edwards, P. Ac. Nat. Sc. Phil. 1862, p. 56.

owing to the different appearance of the female on the under side. There is, however, in Mr. Godman's collection a female from Obydos, Amazons, which is identical with the form found in Guiana and figured by Stoll.

I have examined a considerable number of males from Surinam and Cayenne, and find that they always have three or four separated blue spots on the hind wing below as shown in Cramer's figure, pl. 163. E. These spots are always absent in specimens from Colombia, Brazil, and the Amazon regions.

There is a small race of males of both forms as regards the under side, in which the blue of the upper surface has almost entirely disappeared, leaving the wings brown like the female. We have several such specimens from Surinam, whence there is also one in the British Museum, whilst Mr. Godman has some from Tapajos and Ega.

THECLA COLLUSTRA, sp. n. (Plate XXXV. fig. 15.)

Male. Upper side uniform dark grey with purple reflections. Abdominal half of hind wing dull indigo-blue which, when held at an angle, appears shining. Lobe small, with a central orange spot almost surrounded by white. Cilia and abdominal fold pale grey. Under side: ground-colour pale grey. Fore wing: an ultramedian linear white band inwardly bordered with yellow and a submarginal dark line. Hind wing: an ultramedian, linear, white line commencing on the costa and reaching, much-angled, to the anal margin, inwardly bordered with a black line and again with a bright yellow line. A large orange marginal patch occupying the space between the lower median nervules and beyond, paler inwardly and supporting on its outer edge a small, distinct, triangular black spot. Lobe black, crowned with white and again by an elongate orange patch. Space between the lobe and tail dusted with black and white scales. An anteciliary black line inwardly bordered with white. Cilia of fore wing brownish, of hind wing grey. Tails black tipped with white. Abdomen dark above, pale below.

Expanse 1 inch.

Hab. Caparo, W. Cent. Trinidad (*F. Birch*).

Type, Mus. Druce.

On the under side this insect is much like *T. lemuria* Hew.*, but on the upper side is quite different. The outer margin of the fore wing is somewhat convex, and I had thought that it might be the female of that species, which is undescribed. But a close examination has convinced me that I had before me the male of another species which does not appear to be described. The terminal joint of the palpi is comparatively short as is usual in males.

Mr. Godman has two males of *T. lemuria*, including the type.

* *Thecla lemuria* Hew. Deser. of *Thecla*, p. 10.

THECLA PURPURITICUS, sp. n. (Plate XXXVI. fig. 2.)

Male. Allied to *T. empusa* Hew.*, which it closely resembles on the upper side. On the under side the ground-colour is darker; the red crown to the black marginal spot between the lower median nervules on the hind wing is entirely absent and the orange area is much more extensive, the submarginal shades being placed further in and close to the linear band.

Female. Differs only from the male in the black area on the upper side being slightly duller.

Expanse $1\frac{2}{3}$ inch.

Hab. Interior of Colombia (*J. Carder*).

Types, Mus. Druce.

There is also a male in the British Museum from Bogota.

THECLA GENTIANA, sp. n. (Plate XXXVI. fig. 1.)

Male. Much like *T. tarena* Hew.†, but fore wing above with a large, distinct, deep black oval patch, occupying the outer half of the cell and inwardly bordered by a dark grey patch of differently placed scales, the blue area being reduced to the extreme base. Under side: ground-colour pale brown with sordid white linear bands as in *T. tarena*, but straighter and less prominent, and the red spot between the lower median nervules placed nearer to the margin.

Expanse $1\frac{3}{10}$ inch.

Hab. Bogota, Colombia.

Type, Mus. Druce.

Although this insect is much like *T. tarena* Hew. and *T. empusa* Hew. at first sight, a closer examination shows it to be quite distinct, and it may eventually prove to be not very nearly allied.

Messrs. Godman & Salvin have given the synonymy of *T. empusa* in B. C.-A., Rhop. ii. p. 61.

THECLA PHILINNA.

Thecla philinna Hew. Descr. of *Thecla*, p. 19 (1868); Ill. Diur. Lep. p. 138, pl. 55. figs. 334, 335 (1873).

Tmolus unilinea Kaye, Trans. Ent. Soc. 1904, p. 192.

This is a variable species on the under side, some specimens having the ground-colour almost pure white, whilst the spots on some are rich dark brown and on others vary to golden yellow, in some specimens very prominent and in others much reduced in size and intensity. I have examined Mr. Kaye's type in the British Museum, and feel certain that it is only an extreme form.

Mr. Godman's collection contains a good series from Mexico (Atoyac, Vera Cruz, May, *H. H. S.*) to S.E. Brazil, including one female from Panama (Calobre, *Arceé*) marked on the under side like Mr. Kaye's type.

* *Thecla empusa* Hew. Ill. Diur. Lep. p. 106, pl. 42. figs. 158, 159.

† *Thecla tarena* Hew. Ill. Diur. Lep. p. 176, pl. 69. figs. 515, 516.

No two specimens are identical, but the northern specimens are usually, although not invariably, whitish on the under side.

This species is not included in the *Biologia Centr.-Amer.*, as Mr. Smith's captures were doubtless received after the *Theclas* were completed, and the only example from Panama is a female.

THECLA VENUSTUS, sp. n. (Plate XXXVI. figs. 3 ♂, 4 ♀.)

Male. Allied to *T. echion* Linn. (*crolus* Cr.). Upper side shining violaceous blue; costa and apical half of fore wing dark brown; a darker patch at the end of the cell. Hind wing: inner margin narrowly brown, a fine anteciliary black line, inwardly bordered by a white line towards the anal angle. Lobe black, with some orange scales. Cilia of fore wing bright cupreous, of hind wing brown at the apex, whitish towards the anal angle. Under side: bands and spots arranged as in *T. echion*, but faintly outlined with black although clearly bordered with white. The ultra-median band on the fore wing is straighter and the ground-colour is darker than usually obtains in *T. echion*.

Female. Upper side: fore wing pale brown, greyish at the base, a large darker patch beyond end of the cell. Hind wing pale grey, darker towards the base, slightly opalescent; inner margin broadly pale brown. A marginal row of dark brown spots from the apex to the anal angle where they become largest, placed between the nervules. An anteciliary black line. Tails black, bordered and tipped with white. Cilia of fore wing reddish brown, of hind wing pale grey. Under side as in male, but ground-colour paler.

Expanse, ♂ $1\frac{1}{2}$, ♀ $1\frac{1}{10}$ inch.

Hab. Chapada Campo, Brazil (*H. H. Smith*).

Types, Mus. Godman.

Mr. Godman's collection contains six specimens which show no variation. The violaceous blue and the bright-coloured cilia should easily distinguish this insect from its allies. The specimens were captured in November and December.

THECLA LABES, sp. n. (Plate XXXVI. fig. 6.)

Male. Upper side dull olivaceous brown; a large black patch occupying the whole of the cell of the fore wing; abdominal half of hind wing suffused with greenish-blue scales when held at an angle; abdominal margin brown. Cilia of fore wing brown, of hind wing paler. Underside markings as in *T. echion* L.

Expanse $\frac{9}{10}$ inch.

Hab. Cunapo, Trinidad (*F. Birch*).

Type, Mus. Druce.

At one time it appeared that this insect might be a diminutive example of *T. echion*, which it closely resembles on the under side, but the upper surface is so different that I think it requires a name.

Mr. Birch captured it on 21st June.

THECLA LENITAS, sp. n. (Plate XXXVI. fig. 5.)

Male. Upper side : fore wing uniform dull brown, paler towards centre of disc, inner margin very narrowly dusted with blue. Hind wing pale violaceous blue, with the costa, apex, and outer margin rather broadly brown ; abdominal fold paler brown. Cilia of fore wing brownish, of hind wing white. Underside : ground-colour uniform pale grey. Fore wing : a linear dark ultramedian band, outwardly bordered with white, from the costa to the lower median nervule, followed by a faint submarginal lunular line. A very fine anteciliary dark line. Cilia yellowish grey, darker at the tips. Hind wing : a median linear band as on fore wing but more sinuous, commencing on the costa and reaching to the abdominal margin, followed by a submarginal faint lunular line which becomes more distinct towards the anal angle. A black anteciliary line from the apex to the anal angle broadest at the base of the tails. Cilia pale grey. Tails blackish, tipped with white.

Female. Upper side uniform dull brown. Under side as in male. Expanse ♂ ♀ 1-1½ inch.

Hab. Chapada Campo, Brazil (*H. H. Smith*); Paraguay (*Perrens*). Mus. Druce.

Types, Mus. Godman.

A species with no brand or perceptible patch on the fore wing and not allied to any with which I am acquainted, but perhaps belonging to the group which contains *T. dindymus* Cr.

Mr. Smith's specimens were captured in January and February.

THECLA STILBIA.

Thecla stilbia Hew. Ill. Diur. Lep., Lyc. p. 107, pl. 39. fig. 127, ♂.

This species is very near to *T. dindymus* Cr., but can be distinguished by the ultramedian linear band, which is common to both wings on the under side, being composed of crescent-shaped markings, and by possessing an extra dot on the costa placed away towards the apex. We have several specimens from Espiritu Santo, Brazil, agreeing with the type in the British Museum. Mr. Godman also has a specimen from the same locality. Hewitson does not state whence he received his type.

THECLA ORCYNIA.

Thecla orcyria Hew. Descr. Lyc. p. 11 ; Ill. Diur. Lep. p. 121, pl. 50. figs. 262-265.

Thecla anthracia Hew. Ill. Diur. Lep. p. 166, pl. 65. figs. 461-3, must be added to the synonymy of this species, the types from Brazil not differing in any important details from those from Guatemala and (*T. anina*) from Venezuela.

THECLA AHOLA.

Thecla ahola Hew. Ill. Diur. Lep. p. 82, pl. 35. figs. 73, 74, ♂ (1867).

Thecla cordelia Hew. Equat. Lep. p. 64 (1870); Ill. Diur. Lep. p. 165, pl. 65, figs. 453, 454, ♀.

Hewitson described the male from Mexico and New Granada and the female from Ecuador. Mr. Godman has two males from Venezuela, whence we also have specimens, labelled Cucuta; we have also a female from the interior of Colombia which is identical with Hewitson's type of *T. cordelia*. His figures of both sexes are very indifferent.

THECLA MARMORIS, sp. n.

♂. Allied to *T. ahola* Hew.*, which it closely resembles on the upper side, but differing on the under side in possessing a double white bar at the end of the cell of the fore wing, and in the white median line being strongly sinuous as on the hind wing, and the submarginal grey band being composed of circular in place of crescent-shaped lunules.

Expanse $1\frac{3}{10}$ inch.

Hab. Colombia.

Type, British Museum.

THECLA GABATHA.

Thecla gabatha Hew. Equat. Lep. p. 62; Ill. Diur. Lep. p. 174, pl. 68, figs. 504, 505.

Thecla balius Godm. & Salv. B. C.-A., Rhop. ii. p. 65, pl. 56, figs. 6, 7, ♂ (1887).

An examination of the types of the two species described under these names shows that they cannot be separated.

In addition to the localities already quoted for this insect I can add Belize, British Honduras (*Sir A. Moloney*), Mus. Druce.

THECLA CANITUS, sp. n. (Plate XXXVI. fig. 8.)

Male. Upper side: fore wing dark brown; inner margin dusted with pale blue scales towards the base, a large black patch occupying the outer half of the cell. Hind wing pale violaceous blue, the costal half dark brown; a dark brown anteciliary line from below the apex to the anal angle inwardly whitish. A dark marginal spot between the lower median nervules followed by another near the lobe, which is, however, absent in some specimens. Lobe orange. Cilia of fore wing brownish, of hind wing white.

Under side: ground-colour pale brownish grey with whitish marginal shades and rich brown spots and bands inwardly and outwardly bordered with dark brown and again with white. Fore wing: a mark at the end of the cell composed of two confluent spots one above the other; beyond this, commencing on the costa halfway to the apex and reaching to the lower median nervule, a band composed of six confluent spots, the two lower spots being placed further inwards. Hind wing: several basal spots, a double linear streak at the end of the cell followed by a much broken band from the costa to the abdominal margin; a triangular

* *Thecla ahola* Hew. Ill. Diur. Lep. p. 82, pl. 35, figs. 73, 74 (1867).

black marginal spot crowned with orange, placed between the lower median nervules. Lobe black, crowned with orange. A dark anteciliary line common to both wings. Cilia of fore wing brownish, of hind wing white.

Female. Upper side: fore wing uniform brown. Hind wing as in male, blue area slightly less extensive basally and rather paler. Under side as in male.

Expanse, ♂ $1\frac{1}{10}$, ♀ $1\frac{1}{5}$ inch.

Hab. Paraguay.

Types, Mus. Druce.

5 ♂♂, 1 ♀, Mus. Druce; ♂♀, British Museum (Crowley Bequest).

Although a very much smaller insect, I believe it to be allied to *T. oreala* Hew.*, to which it has many points of resemblance.

THECLA NISÆE.

Thecla nisæe Godm. & Salv. Biol. Cent.-Am., Rhop. ii. p. 67, pl. 56. figs. 8, 9.

The black apex on the upper side of the fore wing of this species (which is spelt *nicæe* on the plate) varies a good deal in extent, but this does not appear to be confined to any particular locality, although those from N. Granada are perhaps broadest.

In addition to the localities given, Mr. Godman has a male from Rio Juntas, Bolivia, 3000 feet.

T. galliena Hew., a closely allied species, is described from Chontales, but is not included in B. C.-A.

THECLA AHOLIBA.

Thecla aholiba Hew. Ill. Diur. Lep. p. 82, pl. 35. figs. 76, 77 (1867).

Thecla aritides Schaus, P. U.S. Nat. Mus. vol. xxiv. p. 417 (1902).

Hab. Venezuela; New Granada.

I have examined the specimen in Mr. Godman's collection labelled "*aratas*," which is referred to by Mr. Schaus, and find it is identical with Hewitson's type of *T. aholiba*. There is a specimen in the British Museum from the Crowley Collection and we also possess a male; both these are from Venezuela.

THECLA UPUPA, sp. n. (Plate XXXVI. fig. 7.)

Male. Much like *T. epopea* Hew.† Fore wing shorter, outer margin more convex; hind wing less produced anally. Upper side: blue areas brighter, not lutescent and less violaceous; fore wing, black costal and apical areas broader and more clearly defined. Under side: ground-colour darker. Fore wing: inner white line placed more obliquely and breaking into a separate streak near the inner margin; outer white line more continuous and commencing nearer to the apex. Hind wing: both lines

* *Thecla oreala* Hew. Deser. of Lycanidæ, p. 27 (1868).

† *Thecla epopea* Hew. Equat. Lep. p. 61.

very irregular and broken into short streaks; a small white spot situated at the junction of the lower median nervule; red anal areas much less prominent.

Female. Differs only from male in outer margin of hind wing above being more broadly black.

Expanse $1\frac{1}{10}$ inch.

Hab. R. Susio, Costa Rica (*H. Rogers*).

Types, Mus. Godman.

The specimen here described, which I suppose to be the female, appears to have the terminal joint of the palpi shorter than in the male.

Also allied to *T. epopeodes* Schaus (P. U.S. Nat. Mus. vol. xxiv. p. 412, 1902) from Mexico, which I know from the description only.

THECLA PICUS, sp. n. (Plate XXXVI. fig. 9.)

Female. Upper side: fore wing blackish brown, extreme base of cell and inner margin for about three-fourths its length, and extending up to the median nervure, pale shining blue. Hind wing pale shining blue; apex and outer margin narrowly brown; cilia towards anal angle white, tipped with brown. Lobe brown. Under side: ground-colour greyish brown with white bands and spots. Fore wing: a white inwardly dark-bordered band beyond the end of the cell obliquely from the costa to the lower median nervule (below which is a distinct median white dash) followed by a sinuous, white, outwardly dark-bordered band; patches of white scales below the apex and above the submedian nervure towards the margin. Hind wing: a median, white, inwardly dark-bordered, broken band, inwardly curved on the costa, outwardly curved below and angled to the anal margin. A white discal spot and another on the anal margin, near the base. An ultramedian, much broken, outwardly dark-bordered white line commencing on the costa, joining the median band towards the centre of the wing and again angled towards the anal margin below. A dark-red patch crowning a minute black spot above the apex, and another more distinct red patch and small black spot between the lower median nervules placed some distance from the margin and adjoining the ultramedian line. An anteciliary black line towards the anal angle inwardly bordered by a white line. Cilia long, grey, and with a whitish central line. Lobe black, crowned with white and with the area above it slightly cupreous. Tails black, with white tips. Legs white-spotted.

Expanse 1 inch.

Hab. Roraima, British Guiana (*H. Whitely*).

Type, Mus. Godman.

On the under side this insect is marked somewhat like *T. epopea* Hew., but without the male it is impossible to determine whether it is allied to that species or not. The red patch above the apex on hind wing below is a curious character.

THECLA CLEPSYDRA, sp. n. (Plate XXXVI. fig. 10.)

Male. Upper side uniform violaceous blue; costa, apex, and outer margins broadly dark brown; a fine submarginal blue line and some blue scales towards anal angle of hind wing. Cilia concolorous with wings. An indistinct, slightly darker brown patch, occupying the outer half of the cell of the fore wing and apparently bordered on its costal edge by a linear brand-like mark which is only visible in certain lights. On the under side this insect resembles *T. odinus* Godm. & Salv.*; but the ground-colour is darker and the pale linear marking at the end of the cell of the fore wing is absent; the inner line on the hind wing is reduced to a blue spot near the costa and the median line is sinuous, much broken and less angulated, and the red anal patches are entirely absent. The lobe is largely black, and there is a marginal patch of blue scales between the lower median nervules.

Expanse $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch.

Hab. Bogota, Colombia.

Type, British Museum; received from the Crowley Bequest.

THECLA HESPERITIS.

Bithys hesperitis Butl. & Druce, Cist. Ent. i. p. 107 (1872); Lep. Exot. p. 159, pl. 57. fig. 14 (1873).

Thecla lugubris Mösch. Verh. z.-b. Ges. Wien, xxvi. p. 301, tabb. 3, 4 (1876).

T. cabiria Hew. Ill. Diur. Lep. p. 195, pl. 77. figs. 623, 624 (1877).

Tmolus perdistincta Kaye, Trans. Ent. Soc. 1904, p. 194, pl. 18. fig. 18.

Messrs. Godman and Salvin place *T. lugubris* Mösch. as a synonym, and *T. cabiria* Hew. must also be added, the types being quite indistinguishable from many specimens before me from Guiana, Colombia, and Santarem.

The species varies considerably in size.

Mr. Kaye has kindly lent me his type from Trinidad, which I have no doubt is a female, and which does not differ in any way from many specimens from Central America and from Venezuela before me. Mr. Kaye compares it with *T. beon* Cr., from which it is of course quite distinct.

THECLA ARUMA.

Thecla aruma Hew. Ill. Diur. Lep. p. 192, pl. 75. figs. 609, 610 (1877).

Mr. Godman has specimens from Guiana (Roraima and Carimang River) obtained by Whitely.

As pointed out by Hewitson, the red spots near anal angle of hind wing below vary a good deal in colour and are sometimes nearly obsolete.

* *Thecla odinus* G. & S., B. C.-A., Lep. Rhop. vol. ii. p. 70, pl. 56. figs. 20, 21 (1887).

THECLA PARTUNDA.

Thecla partunda Hew. Ill. Diur. Lep. p. 206, pl. 72. figs. 685, 686 (1877).

Thecla origo Godman & Salvin, Biol. Cent.-Am., Lep. Rhop. ii. p. 73, pl. 56. figs. 32, 33 (1887).

Amongst Mr. Godman's series of *T. origo* are specimens agreeing exactly with Hewitson's type on both surfaces.

THECLA VITRUVIA.

Thecla vitruvia Hew. Ill. Diur. Lep. p. 193, pl. 77. fig. 613 (1877).

Hab. Pará, Brazil.

This insect so far as I know is unique, as I am unable to find any specimens which agree exactly with the type in the British Museum. The next four here described are closely allied and may eventually prove to be forms of *T. vitruvia*, but for the present it appears to me advisable to keep them distinct.

The shade of blue in all is much the same and the black outer marginal border to the hind wing above is of equal width.

T. fortuna is exactly like *T. vitruvia* on the upper side, but the spot close to the line on the hind wing below is red, in place of dark brown (almost black) in that species.

T. torqueor has a blue patch on the inner margin of the fore wing above equally divided by the submedian nervure and is without any blue scales in the cell. On the under side it resembles *T. fortuna*.

T. indigo has the inner margin of the fore wing above blue only below the submedian nervure. On the under side the anal spots are brown.

T. anfracta is without the blue on the fore wing, and on the under side resembles *T. vitruvia*.

THECLA FORTUNA, sp. n.

Male. Resembles *T. vitruvia* Hew. on both surfaces, but the spot close to the line on the hind wing below is red in place of dark brown.

Expanse $1\frac{1}{5}$ inch.

Hab. Yurimaguas, Peru; Tapajos, Amazons (*Bates*).

Types, Mus. Godman.

THECLA TORQUEOR, sp. n.

Male. Differs from *T. vitruvia* Hew. in the blue on the upper side being somewhat lighter in shade and on the fore wing reduced to a patch on the inner margin. Under side as in *T. fortuna*.

Expanse $1\frac{3}{10}$ inch.

Hab. Carimagua River, British Guiana (*H. Whitely*).

Type, Mus. Godman.

Whitely obtained a series of specimens which do not differ.

THECLA INDIGO, sp. n.

Male. Upper side differs from that of *T. vitruvia* Hew. in the fore wing being marked by a narrow blue streak only on the inner margin below the submedian nervure. On the under side the anal spots are brown and the submarginal shades and lunules on both wings are more clearly defined.

Expanse 1 inch.

Hab. Chapada Campo, Brazil (*H. H. Smith*).

Type, Mus. Godman.

This insect is a good deal smaller than its allies. Captured by Mr. Smith in January.

THECLA ANFRACTA, sp. n.

Male. Allied to *T. vitruvia* Hew. Differs on upper side in the fore wing being wholly greenish black. Under side as in *T. vitruvia*.

Expanse $1\frac{3}{10}$ inch.

Hab. Chancamayo, Peru (*H. Whitely*).

Type, Mus. Godman.

THECLA THAMA.

Thecla thama Hew. Ill. Diur. Lep. p. 189, pl. 75. figs. 591, 592 (1877).

Hewitson's type, although stated by him to be in Mr. Grose Smith's collection, cannot be found there, and is doubtless the specimen labelled "*thama*" now in the Hewitson Collection in the British Museum. The Museum Collection also contains a specimen from Bogota.

THECLA ATROX.

Thecla atrox Butler, Trans. Ent. Soc. 1877, p. 140.

This insect probably belongs to the group which contains *T. thama* Hew.

Mr. Godman has specimens from the Carimang River, British Guiana (*Whitely*), and from Cayenne, also from Santarem and Tapajos. We have it also from Cayenne and from Juhety, Amazons. The female appears to differ only from the male in being paler on both surfaces.

THECLA BEON.

Papilio beon Cr. Pap. Exot. iv. pl. 319. figs. B, C.

Tmolus isobea Butl. & Druce, Cist. Ent. i. p. 108.

Thecla bactra Hew. Ill. Diur. Lep. p. 194, pl. 77. figs. 619, 620.

Thecla carltonia Hew. ibid. p. 188, pl. 75. figs. 587, 588.

Thecla vibulena Hew. ibid. p. 190, pl. 76. figs. 599, 600, 601, 602, 603.

Thecla bellera Hew. ibid. p. 194, pl. 77. fig. 618.

Messrs. Godman and Salvin (Biol. Cent.-Am., Lep. Rhop. ii. p. 75) have pointed out that the first three names are synonymous,

and after examining the types of the remaining three, I am of the same opinion as regards them. *T. belleri* has the median band on the under side narrow and browner, but I can distinguish no characteristic of sufficient importance to separate it.

Mr. W. J. Kaye writes (Trans. Ent. Soc. 1904, p. 192) that he has four large males taken at Verdant Vale (in Trinidad) which scarcely have any blue on the fore wing except on the inner margin; one male is the *bactra* of Hew., etc. My own opinion is that the male never has any trace of blue on the fore wing and that all those specimens which have blue on the fore wing are females.

This is the southern form of *T. cecrops* Fab., and is evidently regarded as the same species by Scudder in his work 'The Butterflies of the Eastern United States and Canada,' vol. iii. p. 1821 (1889), as he records it from Guatemala and Panama.

THECLA SANGALA.

Thecla sangala Hew. Descr. of *Thecla*, p. 35 (1868).

Thecla sangala Hew. Ill. Diur. Lep., Lycaenidae, p. 132, pl. 54. figs. 314, 315 (1869).

Thecla autoclea Hew. ibid. p. 194, pl. 77. figs. 616, 617 (1877).

Thecla autoclea Godm. & Salv. B. C.-A., Rhop. ii. p. 76, pl. 57. figs. 9, 10 (1887).

I can find no points of difference between the type of *T. autoclea*, which is without doubt a female, and that of the previously described *T. sangala* except in size. Venezuelan specimens of both sexes appear to be rather larger than those from Central America. Hewitson's figures are rather different, but the figure of the upper side of *T. autoclea* (617) is too highly coloured.

THECLA LORINA.

Thecla lorina Hew. Ill. Diur. Lep. p. 181, pl. 71. figs. 539, 540.

The type and another in poor condition are now in Mr. Godman's collection and are the only specimens I have seen. They were formerly in the Kaden Collection, and may have come from Venezuela, but their origin is not recorded. Hewitson states that he describes the male, but I am of opinion that both are females.

THECLA PERISUS, sp. n.

Male. Upper side uniform dull brown; a small orange spot at anal angle of hind wing. Under side: ground-colour pale brown with linear white-edged bands and shades as in *T. denarius* Butler & Druce*, but with the ultramedian band on the fore wing parallel with the outer margin, not placed obliquely as in that species.

Expanse $1\frac{1}{5}$ inch.

* *Timolus denarius* Butl. & Druce, Cist. Ent. i. p. 109.

Hab. Venezuela.

Type, Mus. Godman.

The type was formerly in the Kaden Collection and has a MS. label attached to it, "*perisus* Moritz." Allied to *T. denarius*, but distinguished by the absence of the cupreous on the fore wing above and the pale ground-colour below.

THECLA CALLAO, sp. n. (Plate XXXVI. fig. 11.)

Male. Upper side—Fore wing dull cupreous, with the costa, apex, and outer margin pale brown. Hind wing pale brown, slightly cupreous over the abdominal and basal areas which are thickly clothed with yellowish hairs. Cilia of both wings long, pale brown and whitish towards anal angle of hind wing; tail brown, tipped with white. Underside—Fore wing dark brownish grey, a very faint double mark at the end of the cell; a linear ultramedian russet-brown band, outwardly edged with pale grey, reaching from the costa almost to the submedian nervure. A submarginal row of minute pale grey crescent-shaped lunules. A fine anteciliary dark line. Cilia dark grey. Hind wing: a sinuous, median, russet-brown line outwardly edged with pale grey, commencing on the costal margin and angled above the lobe to the abdominal margin; the ground-colour within this linear band is very dark, and without it very pale, becoming darker again towards the margin. A submarginal row of pale lunules as in fore wing and a marginal row of dark shades. A small black, red-crowned spot between the lower median nervules, followed by a patch of bluish-grey and black scales. Lobe black, crowned by a small red spot and a white dot. Abdomen dark above, pale straw-colour below.

Female. Upper side pale brown. Fore wing slightly cupreous over discal areas. Hind wing with faint indication of a red spot on margin between lower median nervules. Under side as in male but paler.

Expanse ♂ ♀ $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch.

Hab. Callao, Peru (*Walker*).

Types, Mus. Godman.

Several specimens were captured by Commander J. J. Walker, and I am unable to trace that it has been described.

THECLA RUGATUS, sp. n.

Male. Upper side uniform dull olivaceous brown; abdominal areas of hind wing thickly clothed with cupreous hairs and a small orange spot in the lobe. Cilia concolorous with wings but whitish towards lobe. Under side: ground-colour uniform pale olivaceous brown, with a common, nearly straight, distinct, rather broad, linear dark orange band, outwardly bordered by a fine black line and again by a clear white line and angled above the lobe to the abdominal margin. A submarginal row of dark shades to both wings. A large bright orange spot between the lower median nervules on the hind wing surmounting a black

marginal spot. A patch of greyish scales beyond. Lobe black, crowned by an orange streak and a minute white dot. Abdomen brown above, white below.

Female. Upper side paler than in male; hind wing with orange marginal spots between veins one and two and two and three. Under side as in male, but ground-colour paler and orange band broader.

Expanse, ♂ $1\frac{1}{10}$, ♀ 1 inch.

Hab. Vina, N.W. Peru, 5500 ft. (*O. T. Baron*).

Types, Mus. Godman.

Allied to *T. denarius* Butl. & Druce, and *T. sethon* G. & S., but has many points of distinction.

THECLA NUBILUM, sp. n.

Male. Allied to *T. sethon* G. & S.* Upper side uniform dark blackish brown with no cupreous on the discal areas, a minute orange spot on lobe. Under side: ground-colour of a greyer shade and the transverse bands much narrower, straighter in the fore wing, and placed nearer to the outer margins. Tails black, tipped with white.

Expanse $1\frac{3}{10}$ inch.

Hab. Castro, Parana, Brazil (*E. D. Jones*).

Type, Mus. Druce.

Mr. Jones obtained a series of this insect, which was considered by Mr. Schaus to be *T. suada* Hew., but that name was sunk by Hewitson himself as a synonym of his *T. ceromia*, Ill. D. Lep. p. 207, which belongs to another group.

THECLA CUPA, sp. n. (Plate XXXVI. fig. 12.)

Male. Upper side much like *T. laconia* Hew. ♂ †, but blue extending over cell of fore wing, and costal margin of hind wing more broadly black. A small indistinct circular brand at the end of the cell of fore wing, in place of the elongate oval brand of *T. laconia*. Under side with markings and shades much as in *T. laconia*; ground-colour paler and the transverse bands on both wings inwardly bordered with brown, that on the fore wing having its lower half placed further out towards the margin.

Female. Upper side uniform dull brown; under side as in male.

Expanse, ♂ $1\frac{1}{20}$, ♀ $\frac{9}{10}$ inch.

Hab. Rio Grande, Brazil.

Types, Mns. Druce.

It is also much like *T. ophia*, Hew. ‡ (the type of which together with that of *T. laconia* is now in Mr. Godman's collection), but that insect is without the brand on the fore wing. The discal spot on the fore wing of *T. ophia* mentioned by Hewitson is very difficult to see, but can be best observed by holding the insect against a strong light.

* *Thecla sethon* G. & S., B.C.-A., Lep. Rhop. vol. ii. p. 77, pl. 57. figs. 14, 15 (1887).

† *Thecla laconia* Hew. Descr. of *Thecla*, p. 10.

‡ *Thecla ophia*, Hew. ibid. p. 6.

THECLA ATRIUS.

Thecla atrius * Herr.-Schäff. Exot. Schmett. figs. 53-54.

Tmolus clitumnus Butl. Trans. Ent. Soc. 1877, p. 140, pl. 3. fig. 6.

Dr. Butler's type does not differ in any way from the well-known *T. atrius*, and in the British Museum was latterly placed by him under that name.

THECLA CALOR, sp. n.

Male. Closely allied to *T. atrius* Herr.-Schäff. Upper side: fore wing dull dark greyish brown, not black as in that species; hind wing pale shining blue, costal margin narrowly whitish. Anal margin whitish, cilia pale. Under side as in *T. atrius*, but linear bands on both wings inwardly edged with vermilion and broadest on hind wing. Abdomen pale on both surfaces.

Female. Upper side uniform dull brown; inner marginal area of hind wing bluish grey. A small red spot in the lobe. Under side as in male, but ground-colour paler.

Expanse ♂ ♀ $1\frac{1}{10}$ inch.

Hab. Brazil, Tapajós River; Chapada Campo (*H. H. Smith*). Mus. Godman.

Types, Mus. Druce.

Mr. Smith's specimens were captured in November and December.

THECLA PETAURISTER, sp. n.

Male. Upper side: differs from *T. calor* by inner margin of fore wing being pale shining blue, extending upwards almost to the lower median nervule. Under side as in *T. atrius*.

Expanse 1 inch.

Hab. Quonga, British Guiana (*Whitely*).

Type, Mus. Godman.

We have a specimen which was formerly in the Kaden Collection which is identical with the type but is without locality.

The last three forms and indeed the following may eventually prove conspecific with *T. atrius*.

THECLA COS, sp. n. (Plate XXXVI. fig. 13.)

Male. Allied to *T. atrius* H.-S. Upper side: fore wing black, slightly olivaceous in tone; hind wing rich dark shining blue, with the costal, outer and inner margins broadly black. A dull red dot in the lobe. Under side as in *T. atrius*.

Female like male, but blue area paler, less shining and more restricted.

Expanse ♂ ♀ $1\frac{1}{10}$ inch.

Hab. Bartica, British Guiana (*H. S. Parish*); British Guiana

* Misspelt "*atnius*" by Hewitson and Kirby.

(*Whitely*), Mus. Druce; Tapajos River (*Bates*), Mus. Godman & Brit. Mus.

Type, Mus. Druce.

THECLA CENTORIPA.

Thecla centoripa Hew. Descr. of Lycaenidae, p. 23 (1868); Ill. Diur. Lep. p. 183, pl. 73. figs. 562-563 (1874).

Thecla hahneli Staud. Exot. Schmett. p. 286, pl. 97 (1888).

The linear spot at the end of the cell, although described by Hewitson, is not shown in his figure. Staudinger's figure shows it distinctly.

THECLA OLERIS, sp. n. (Plate XXXVI. fig. 14.)

Male. Upper side dull uniform brown, slightly olivaceous in tone. Under side bright green, inner margin of fore wing (which is without markings) greyish. Hind wing: a paler green mark at the end of the cell and a faint linear ultramedian tortuous line inwardly bordered with a faint black line, from the costal margin just before the apex to the abdominal margin. A minute black dot at the extreme anal angle faintly crowned with yellowish. A minute green spot between the eyes. Palpi grey, with black hairs; terminal joint black, clubbed, with white tips. Thorax and abdomen greyish.

Expanse $\frac{9}{10}$ inch.

Hab. S. Paraguay (*Perrens*).

Type, Mus. Godman.

This little insect is perhaps allied to *T. gabina* G. & S.* and has a short tail as in that species, but is without the blue areas on the upper side and is different below. In *T. gabina* the space between the eyes is bright green, as are the palpi.

THECLA CÆSPES, sp. n. (Plate XXXVI. fig. 18.)

Female. Allied to *T. lampetia* G. & S.† Upper side dark ærulean blue, with costa, apex, and outer margins of both wings blackish grey. Head, collar, space between the eyes, tegulae and base of costal margin of fore wing bright shining bronze-green. Extreme costal edge of fore wing cupreous brown. Cilia of fore wing bright cupreous brown, also of hind wing from apex to lower median nervule, whence it becomes white with black tips to anal angle. Tail black tipped with white. Under side uniform dull bronze-green, the green scales apparently overlying a pale cupreous ground-colour. Inner margin of fore wing broadly pale cupreous. White linear bands and deep red spots much as in *T. lampetia*, but red spot below median nervure absent. Abdomen blackish above, cupreous below. Palpi emerald-green, terminal joint short, black and pale-tipped. Legs distinctly black and white spotted.

Expanse $1\frac{1}{10}$ inch.

* *Thecla gabina* G. & S., B. C.-A., Lep. Rhop. vol. ii. p. 82, pl. 57. figs. 20, 21 (1887).

† *Thecla lampetia* G. & S., B. C.-A., Lep. Rhop. vol. ii. p. 83 (1887).

Hab. La Paz, Bolivia (*Garlepp*).

Type, Mus. Druce.

Distinguished at once from *Thecla lampetia* by the cupreous cilia, that species having them concolorous with the wings. The type of *T. lampetia* is in bad condition, and it is not possible to say whether the tegulæ and base of fore wing are bronze-green as in the species above described, but I can discover no trace of it.

THECLA BADETA.

Thecla badeta Hew. Ill. Diur. Lep. p. 146, pl. 58. figs. 365–366, & p. 202, pl. 80. figs. 657–658 (1873).

This is a puzzling species, and very little more is known about it than in Hewitson's time. More recent female specimens contained in Mr. Godman's collection from Colombia and from Paraguay (*Perrens*) are all slightly tinted with blue on the upper side, but do not appear to differ below. Messrs. Godman & Salvin (B. C.-A. p. 83) consider that *T. badeta* is a uniform brown insect. Mr. Godman has two, ♂ ♀, from Rincon, Guerrero, Mexico, 2800 feet, captured in October by Mr. H. H. Smith: both are exactly alike on the under side; the female has the inner marginal half of the fore wing and the whole of the hind wing dull blue. The upper side of the male is a dark shining uniform purple-blue with the costa and apex of the fore wing black, whilst the hind wing is without the tail, which is present on the lower median nervule in all the females I have examined, and the cilia appear to be quite perfect.

Thecla carla Schaus* from Colombia may be allied to this species. The male only is described and as without tails, but the reddish outer line on hind wing below seems to distinguish it.

THECLA THESPIA.

Thecla thespia Hew. Equat. Lep. p. 65 (1870); Ill. Diur. Lep. p. 165, pl. 65. figs. 455–456 (1874), ♂.

Female. Upper side pale shining violaceous blue; costa, apex, and outer margin of fore wing and apex of hind wing broadly dark grey. Under side as in male, but ground-colour much paler and red patches towards anal angle more extensive and confluent.

Hab. Pebas, Upper Amazons. Mus. Godman.

THECLA PHOTISMOS, sp. n. (Plate XXXVI. fig. 15.)

Male. Allied to *T. thespia* Hew. Upper side brilliant, shining cærulean blue; apex and outer margin of fore wing broadly, and apex of hind wing narrowly, blackish brown. Under side greenish grey with white bands as in *T. thespia*, but without the red spot near the apex of the hind wing, and with one large red area near the anal angle containing a deep black marginal spot between the lower median nervules. Palpi white, terminal joint long and slender, black.

* *Thecla carla* Schaus, P. U.S. N. M. vol. xxiv. p. 408 (1902).

Expanse $1\frac{1}{5}$ inch.

Hab. Sarayacu, Ecuador (*Buckley*).

Type, Mus. Godman.

This species, like many others of the group, has distinct white inner borders to the eyes.

Thecla bosora Hew. (Equat. Lep. p. 66; Ill. Diur. Lep. p. 166, pl. 65, figs. 459-460, 1874) is perhaps allied to the two preceding species, but has a large dark discal spot on the upper side of the fore wing, and a narrow white line closing the cell of the same wing below which is not mentioned by Hewitson and is not shown in his figure. Mr. Godman has three males from Sarayacu, Ecuador, collected by Buckley.

THECLA TEGULA.

Thecla tegula Hew. Descr. of *Thecla*, p. 4; Ill. Diur. Lep. p. 129, pl. 52, figs. 291, 292 (1869).

Female. Differs from the male in being without the long discal brand of the fore wing and the bluish-grey scales near the anal angle of the hind wing.

Hab. Amazons (*Bates*).

Mr. Godman's collection now contains Hewitson's type (male) and the female here described.

THECLA MANTICA, sp. n. (Plate XXXVI. figs. 16 ♂, 17 ♀.)

Male. Upper side—Fore wing dark brown; basal half of inner margin pale greyish blue extending upwards to median nervure. A large dull black oval brand occupying most of the cell and surrounded by greyish silky scales. (In some specimens this black brand becomes dark buff, which appears to be caused by the black scales having dropped or been rubbed off.) Hind wing: discal area pale greyish blue; costal, apical, and outer margins broadly dark brown; bluish marginal scales and a black anteciliary line from median nervure to submedian nervure. Lobe and above it dark orange-red. Cilia of fore wing brown; of hind wing brown to median nervure, whence it becomes whitish tipped with brown to anal angle. Under side—ground-colour uniform pale brown. Fore wing: an ultramedian linear band composed of separated black markings outwardly bordered with white. Hind wing: a rather broad outer marginal band composed of dark red irregular patches and separated by the nervules, from the apex to the anal angle. Within this band are several black dots outwardly edged with pure white and irregularly placed, whilst the apical end of the said band is bordered on both sides by black and again by white. Cilia as on upper side. Tails black, tipped with white.

Female. Upper side uniform dark brown; basal areas of both wings dusted with a few bluish scales. A submarginal grey line on hind wing from upper median nervure to lobe. Lobe and the two interspaces beyond with dark orange-red spots. (In some

specimens the lobe only is red.) Cilia as in male. Abdomen brown above, pale below.

Expanse ♂ ♀ $1\frac{1}{2}$ – $1\frac{2}{5}$ inch.

Hab. Chapada Campo, Brazil (*H. H. Smith*), September and November.

Types, Mus. Godman.

Mr. H. H. Smith obtained a good series of this curious species, but Mr. E. D. Jones, who collected in this district for some years, informs me that he never met with it.

THECLA CÆSARIES, sp. n. (Plate XXXVI. fig. 19.)

Male. Allied to *T. ledæa* Hew. *, but smaller. Upper side dark indigo-blue, with apex and outer margins of both wings broadly black. Under side: ground-colour steely grey, with the yellow anal area as in *T. ledæa*, but more extensive, and the ultramedian line on both wings placed further in and in the hind wing touching the white mark at the end of the cell.

Expanse $1\frac{3}{10}$ inch.

Hab. Bartica, British Guiana (*H. S. Parish*).

Type, Mus. Druce.

Mr. Godman has a female specimen labelled "Santa Martha" which may belong to this species, but the ground-colour below is a creamy shade and the brownish inner border to the linear bands is wider, so that in the absence of the male it must remain doubtful. The female of *T. ledæa* is undescribed. *T. cæsaries*, like *T. ledæa*, is without any trace of a brand.

THECLA PALUMBES, sp. n.

Male. Allied to *T. cerata* Hew. †, which it closely resembles on the upper side. On the under side it is quite different, being entirely without the distinct linear band common to both wings, also the red spot within its angles towards the anal margin of hind wing. The ground-colour is more creamy and less shining.

Expanse $1\frac{3}{10}$ inch.

Hab. Cayenne, Guiana.

Type, Mus. Godman.

The type has a red spot in the lobe above, but this is not a constant character in *T. cerata*.

THECLA PENNATUS, sp. n.

Male. Allied to *T. anthora* Hew. ‡. Upper side uniform dark brown, with inner margin of fore wing narrowly, and discal and basal areas of hind wing shining opalescent indigo-blue. Under side: ground-colour duller; the linear bands narrower, placed further in from the margin and in the hind wing not inwardly bordered with red. The upper red marginal spot with the black pupil of *T. anthora* is absent, and the large red spot contained

* *Thecla ledæa* Hew. Descr. of *Thecla*, p. 8.

† *Thecla cerata* Hew. Ill. Diur. Lep. p. 191, pl. 76. figs. 607, 608 (1877).

‡ *Thecla anthora* Hew. Ill. Diur. Lep. p. 191, pl. 76. figs. 604–606.

in the angle of the ultramedian band is replaced by a black, smaller spot.

Female. Upper side uniform dull dark brown; under side as in male.

Expanse, ♂ $1\frac{1}{5}$, ♀ $1\frac{1}{10}$ inch.

Hab. Amazons: Tapajos, Ega, Pará (*Bates*).

Types, Mus. Godman,

This insect, which I believe to be quite distinct, was separated by Bates, but does not appear to have received a name.

THECLA PISIDULA, sp. n.

Male. Allied to *T. pisis*, G. & S.* Upper side dark indigo-blue with ill-defined narrow black margins. Under side much as in *T. pisis*, but with ground-colour darker and more olivaceous and the twin red patch on hind wings reduced to a single dull red, much reduced spot between the lower median nervules.

Female. Upper side: discal areas suffused with pale blue, especially on hind wing and along inner margin of fore wing. Under side: ground-colour paler than in male and marginal shades in both wings more prominent.

Expanse, ♂ $1\frac{1}{4}$, ♀ $1\frac{1}{10}$ inch.

Hab. Rio Grande, Brazil.

Types, Mus. Druce.

Different on both surfaces from *T. pisis*.

THECLA INSTITA, sp. n.

Male. Upper side rich dark brown without purplish reflections. Under side as in *T. pisidula*, but ground-colour darker.

Expanse $1\frac{1}{10}$ inch.

Hab. Chapada Campo, Brazil (*H. H. Smith*), January and March.

Type, Mus. Godman.

Mr. Smith captured two specimens. On the upper side it closely resembles *T. puppius* G. & S.†, but is browner and is different below.

THECLA MELEAGER, sp. n.

Male. Allied to *T. pisis* G. & S., which it closely resembles on the upper side; but on the under side the ground-colour is dark greenish grey, the red spots on the hind wing are less extensive and darker, and the black spots larger and more prominent.

Female as male, slightly paler.

Expanse as *T. pisis*.

Hab. Surinam.

Types, Mus. Druce.

This is probably the southern form of *T. pisis* and should perhaps be treated as a subspecies. We have a series of seven specimens which do not vary.

* *Thecla pisis* G. & S., B. C.-A., Lep. Rhop. vol. ii. p. 84, pl. 57, figs. 24, 25 (1887).

† *Thecla puppius*, G. & S., B. C.-A., Lep. Rhop. vol. ii. p. 84 (1887).

THECLA CELMUS.

Papilio celmus Cr. Pap. Exot. iv. pl. 55. figs. G, H.

Tmolus perezæ Butler, Trans. Ent. Soc. 1877, p. 140.

Dr. Butler's type in the British Museum does not differ in any way from Cramer's insect.

THECLA EMENDATUS, sp. n. (Plate XXXVI. fig. 20.)

Male. Allied to *T. carnica* Hew.* Upper side lighter and brighter blue, apex of fore wing broadly and evenly black; costa and apex of hind wing less broadly black than in *T. carnica*. Under side as in *T. carnica*, with the white marginal shades somewhat more prominent.

Expanse $\frac{9}{10}$ inch.

Hab. Rio Juntas, Bolivia, 3000 feet (*Garlepp*).

Type, Mus. Druce.

Also in the British Museum from Bolivia (*Crowley Bequest*). Distinguished at once by its broad black apex. It is also much like *T. seudiga* Hew.† on the under side, but differs above.

THECLA DICÆA.

Thecla dicæa Hew. Ill. Diur. Lep. p. 179, pl. 70. figs. 531, 532 (1874).

Thecla farmina Schaus, P. U.S. Nat. Mus. vol. xxiv. p. 421 (1902).

Hab. Castro, Parana, Brazil (*E. D. Jones*).

Mr. Jones has lent me a co-type of Mr. Schaus's insect, which I quite fail to distinguish from Hewitson's type in the British Museum. Mr. Schaus describes a female; Hewitson a male. If both are correct, there is no difference between the sexes. Hewitson does not give a locality.

THECLA CALCHINIA.

Thecla calchinia Hew. Descr. of *Thecla*, p. 21 (1868); Ill. Diur. Lep. p. 145, pl. 57. figs. 359, 360.

Male. Upper side uniform dull brown, with a dark marginal spot on hind wing between lower median nervules crowned with dull red.

Hab. Amazons, Ega and Pará (*Bates*); British Guiana, Roraima (*Whitely*). Mus. Godman.

In the male specimen from British Guiana referred to above the blue areas are rather less extensive and less violaceous.

THECLA DOLIUM, sp. n.

Male. Much like *T. fabulla* Hew.‡ Upper side: basal half of fore wing and whole of hind wing (excepting costal margin which is narrowly greyish brown) dull purplish blue, brilliant in some

* *Thecla carnica* Hew. Ill. Diur. Lep. p. 143, pl. 57. fig. 352 (1873).

† *Thecla seudiga* Hew. ibid. p. 152, pl. 60. figs. 397, 398 (1874).

‡ *Thecla fabulla* Hew. Descr. of *Thecla*, p. 20 (1868).

lights. The brand at the end of the cell is circular and simple, not compound as in *T. fabulla*. Under side with markings much like *T. fabulla*, but paler and more distinctly edged with white. The transverse band of the fore wing is more irregular and appears to be closer to the end of the cell, whilst that on the hind wing appears to be less inclined to break up into spots. The ground-colour is paler and the red patch at the extreme anal angle is almost obsolete.

Expanse $1\frac{1}{10}$ inch.

Hab. Honduras.

Type, British Museum.

Distinguished from *T. fabulla* by the simple brand and the different shade of blue.

THECLA VENA, sp. n. (Plate XXXVI. fig. 21.)

Male. Closely allied to *T. cruenta* Gosse *. Upper side differs in cilia of fore wing being bright orange instead of dull brown. Under-side markings much as in *T. cruenta*, but ultramedian band on fore wing straighter and cilia on same wing deep orange. Head and space between the eyes deep red.

Female. Upper side differs from that sex of *T. cruenta* in hind wing being entirely pale blue, with a large white patch on costal margin near apex. Under side as in male. Cilia of fore wing orange on both surfaces.

Expanse, ♂ $1\frac{1}{10}$, ♀ $\frac{9}{10}$ inch.

Hab. Vina, N.W. Peru, 5500 feet (*O. T. Baron*).

Types (2 ♂♂, 1 ♀), Mus. Godman.

THECLA MEGACLES.

Papilio megacles Cr. Pap. Exot. iv. pl. 333. figs. E, F (1782).

Thecla adria Hew. Ill. Diur. Lep., Lycænidae, p. 142, pl. 56. figs. 345, 346 (1873).

Hab. Venezuela, Surinam, Amazons.

The female differs from the male on the upper side in the inner margin of the fore wing being broadly white from the base almost to the outer angle, slightly bluish near the base, and in the hind wing being pure white, with the markings of the under side showing through. There is a linear black margin just inside the white fringe near the anal angle, also a minute dark spot between the lower median nervules and another at the anal angle.

THECLA UNA.

Thecla una Hew. Ill. Diur. Lep., Lycænidae, p. 140, pl. 56. figs. 336, 337 (1873).

Thecla lenis Capr. Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg. xvii. p. 16, pl. i. fig. 3 (1874).

Capronier's figure is an excellent representation of a female specimen.

* *Thecla cruenta* Gosse, 'Entomologist,' xiii. p. 203, pl. 2. fig. 4 (1880).